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The following gentlemen will act as agents in the

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

For the National Era. A BROTHER'S RECOLLECTIONS OF AN ONLY SISTER. BY MARY IRVING.

CHAP. VIII.
Three years had passed since we first made the wilderness our home; and already, all around us, it literally "blossomed as the rose," under the hands of flower-loving Eulalie. She had grown up, healthful and beautiful in body | the unconscious child in mine. It was one of as well as in mind, bearing few traces of the delicate, drooping bud I had transplanted from Embury air. I began to look upon her with wild play of the elements. Not a leaf moved a pang of self-reproach, knowing that the time on the maples before the door, nor on their was nigh when I ought no longer to keep her shadows which had crept, all that long after from the acquisition of those accomplishments noon, nearer and nearer the curtained bed that are to woman's graceful nature as fragrance to the rose. But how could I send her themselves and the environing forest, the prainto the world again? How could I live with rie dimly seen in the distance, and the bit of out her, a hermit in utter solitude of the blue sky overhead, all appeared melting into the gray mist that wrapped them.

A chain of incidents-I should say of providences-worked out for me the answers to

these trying questions. trustworthy and affectionate playmate and burrying on. That morbid fatalism which guardian of my pet. He had a look that was cometimes takes possession of a soul in its hour

memory of Mary Hyde. bushes, that some animal was near. Waiting eth the number of the stars "-" And the very only long enough to catch a faint glimpse of hairs of your head are all numbered!"

catching my sister from the mound where she knelt by her dying favorite. "Only the dog!

tim, whose limbs were fast stiffening.

"Oh, my Bruno—poor Bruno!" cost my guest as a friend and She passed her trembling fingers over his indeed in that hour of need. face. He lifted his head with a last effort, and tried to liok her hand; but a film came over E., sir," she said, gently. "I only hope I am

ness of the shadowed, deserted cabin, shook a strange, but happy smile.

tunately followed me. In a tumult of feelings, in heaven!" That night, with its terrible question of

in mercy over the forest tops! I cannot, even them. at this day, endure the retrospect of its terri- little sufferer had fallen asleep. ble fancies and fears. None can know them, ever awake again? who has not, like me, tracked, through the

a mossy knoll, at the foot of a gnarled oak,

grasp of my heart. The shock of that night's Her eyes were riveted upon the white, still exposure, the terror attending it, and the ex- face. she was raving in the delirium of a fever.

lage, summoned to her bed-side, shook his guidly! but without the glassy stamp of death. ead, as his rough, kind fingers closed over Mary lifted a cordial to her lips. She tasted, the small wrist, and felt the fierce bound of and sunk back into slumber. As usual with intruders into a sick room, they

quick tone, twitching his coat-sleeve, "don't you agree to tansy tea, and a poultice of all my lips, to my heart—it was one of those in-

"All sorts of botheration! my good woman," retorted the Doctor, in his peculiar grumble. maritans, with their whining babies!" marshal, commenced enforcement of his or- spirit on the path of the blast in a death-song people dared neither petition nor remonstrate. ace of a poor, meek little Welsh woman, who

"I'll stay by the pretty creature to day, bless her!" she vociferated, in a loud whisper, slipping into the Doctor's chair, as he

arose from the bed side. "The old man and the young ones may as well try their luck for

Nelly, though boisterous, was kind-hearted; and it was a comfort to have any human creature to share that anxious watch.

that haffled all our efforts to soothe. "Too much pressure here, Mr. Lincoln," said the Doctor, with his finger on her burning

I hesitated an instant.

child to-night," said the kind physician, as the dred tons of coal, we are told, have been given zation of transmarine possessions, was as desfever drew near its crisis. It was a Monday, to the poor by one Society of Israelites in New potic as that of her tyrannical father. Parlia. and the duties of "washing-day" had called York during the present winter. This early Nelly Wilson from her self-imposed task of and unfailing attention, of those who are able,

Expect the decision before midnight!" "l'll see what I can do for you." he added nore cheerfully, after a heavy pause. "There's new-comer at our house-from some one or your New England nooks; a young woman whom our committee months ago invited ou to establish a girl's school among us. She is a gentle creature, if her oye tells the truth. I would trust the child in her hands as soon as

in my own; and I must be miles away, to night. Ah! a Doctor's lot!" Night came on with muffled tread while l sat by that low bed, with the wasted hand of noon, nearer and nearer the curtained bed The shadows melted from sight; the trees

In my weariness and wo, the faculties of mind and body seemed suspended, all but a hese trying questions.

I have already introduced to you Bruno, the ness to change the fate which the hours were

almost human in his intelligent eye; and if all wearing humanity were faithful and kind as he, the world would have little to wish for! Eulalie loved him, next to myself and the eye once again to the darkening sky; and lo! aemory of Mary Hyde.

I had been trying hunter's luck in the woods, planet, looked its mild reproof into my unbe through a long autumn day, with poor success, and was sauntering homeward at even-fall, when I was warned, by the rustling of and Mercy flashed upon my mind: "He tell-

its outline, which strengthened my supposition that it was a prairie wolf, I levelled my gun at the clump of bushes, and fired!

A scream of intense distress rung out on the air, at the same instant with a sharp, wailing who, with reins in hand, sprung over the wheel howl! I burst through the thicket like a mad-"Thank God, it is only the dog!" I gasped, whether or no she was to expect his assistance in alighting. I lifted the young lady - such l judged her to be, although twilight was too far gone for scrutiny of features - to the turf. Reproach and appeal were blended in the and escorted her to the house, leaving her young look the child east upon me. Then, trying to gallant to follow at his leisure. Etiquette is a stifle her sohs, she sunk down by the poor vic- stranger in the home of sickness and sorrow, and I waited for no formal introduction to ac

his eye, a tremor over his frame; and the noble dog lay lifeless at our feet!

Oh, brother, you could not help it!" was a light, and turned to throw its blaze upon the

cost my guest' as a friend and helper, welcome

"Yes; you're here, cousin-sweet Cousin Mary! I always said I should find you first

among which I was only conscious that not a moment must be lost, I seized my rifle, and upon the forehead of the child, gently lulling muscles and nerves to rest, by the resistles magnetism of her glance and touch. "Life or Death" suspended, until day looked sparkling eyes drooped; the lids drooped over The lips sunk back into repose. The Would she

For three hours we watched her, without a darkness of a wolf-haunted woodland, a ten- word, almost without a motion. Slower, fainter came the breath-till at last I bent my ear My despairing prayers were heard. The close to the pillow, fearing every moment to angels watched my treasure under the dew- listen for it in vain. But it grew peaceful and dripping arch of heaven. She was found lying | regular; and the muslin frill shaken by her

pulse no longer quivered, as it had done for like pearls upon her pale cheeks, and her hands were yet folded for prayer. Tired Na- wavering from her most wearisome position, ture had wept itself to sleep; but she was safe- she had been leaning over that pillow. Her lips were quivering, and her fingers, now upon he wrist of the sleeper, trembled nervously

Suddenly, on the darkness, came a flash! on were too much for the still delicate constitu-tion of the child. Within twenty-four hours, der-storm of the year had blown its trump to the winds of the wilderness!

The child half unclosed her eyes, so lan-

With a long-drawn, yet strongly-repressed sigh, the watcher turned from the bed to the so framed the law as to make it appear as simfrom cabins far and near, who had window, as if for freer breath. I laid my hand ply declaratory and explanatory of the nature flocked, full of affectionate curiosity, to look upon her arm, and silently, almost sternly, upon "the child that had been lost and found." questioned her eye.

"You may thank God!" she whispered: ingered idly, as though paralyzed—save a and, dropping her head against the rough few, who bustled about with more zeal than frame of the window, she burst into tears. Blessed tears! they were sent to open the "Mary!"-I lifted the hand I had taken to

stants in which spirits live ages! "Have our What upon earth can a man do in such a the forest trees rocked like reeds, shricking a vain appeal to the pitiless tempest. In the hushes of the thunder-peals, came up a wild,

What had the elements to do with us in that expressive pantomime, and her yet more em- the grasp of death, lay in a sleep too profound make sure that he was not duped, he married to be broken by their revelry; and we—the heart speaks loudest when the lip is hushed!

The New York Times does nothing more than justice to the Jews in a recent article from which we quote:

lay there helpless—sometimes in a stupor that states. Their churches number 31. Proba- ried the Earl of Suffolk. Amidst these cabals, was fearfully like death, sometimes in a frenzy bly 5,000 Jews are to be found in the city of the real interests of the country were over-New York. We seldom find one in our pris- looked. ons or penitentiaries. They are not frequently | When Mary ascended the throne, the obse found in our hospitals, and never in our poor- quious Parliament repealed all the laws passed and Queen Elizabeth, thus describes the pres- fer of sugar to the free list. sternly, on her arm. Nelly's rough hand his old home, and met him on our wharf, to spiracy, and acquitted, on which the Queen rilege must be committed, it should be by no being that assistance to which his commutation for fee entitles him, but he queries, first, tem, there could be no security for property or large the first, second, or third hand. The personal freedom.

L1,000, and others £2,000. Under such a sysbody and marriage, or else who that bought tem, there could be no security for property or large the first, second, or third hand. The Prince, as having so many, must needs give or what might prove a relie too sacredly treas- leads him to the man who, by appointment of

For the National Era. PSYCHE AT SCHOOL.

BY LUCY LARCOM. Young Psyche came to school Down here in Being's lower vestibule, Where many voices unto her did call, "Welcome! be studious! and in Mammon's hall Shalt thou cup bearer be to Mammon-king." Thought Psyche, "No such thing."

A volume Pleasure brought. Of glowing pictures in earth-colors wrought. Temptation's alphabet in ambush lay Among the leaves; but Psyche turned away, And cried, "Those tints are mixed with poisono

It makes me sick and faint."

Then one approached, called Love; Whose fingers o'er illumined print did move. Psyche looked on, and sighed, "The page is vext; Your notes and your translations mar the text. The angels write Love's idioms on the heart. They are not learned by Art."

Pride took an ancient book, o teach the high bred air, the scornful look. Psyche returned her gaze with meek surprise, And said, "Mine are not glass, but real eyes, And will not stare like dead men's; since I see,

I cannot learn of thee."

"The child rebels," said Pride. Now be the lash by some rough teacher plied." Then Poverty her rudest blows did give. Said Psyche. "Pain assures me that I live. My robes are torn; but courage, faith, and love, My triple mail I prove."

Grief brought a soroll, writ o'er With ink of nightshade and of hollebore. Its damps were rainbows under Psyche's smile. espair with black tome open stood the while, But said, "Her eyes would make the page too bright," And stole away from sight.

A Shade undid the gate; One who expects no welcome, e'er so late. Then Psyche took the parchment that he bore, And whispered, gliding by him through the door, "Kind Death, best friend! 'tis my diploma given, A graduate for heaven!"

For the National Era.

THE ARISTOCRACY OF ENGLAND.-NO. 3. The reign of the Tudor dynasty was an

adequate idea of the enormous wealth which ultimately came into the hands of the descendants of the original spoliators. Mining indusmetals, stored up beneath the surface, yielded, his Government.

knights of St. John of Jerusalem, (otherwise called the knights of Malta,) and confiscated | might be pushed, joined in hostility against the their property. Other colleges and hospitals attracted the cupidity of the courtiers, who endeavored to persuade the governors and presidents of those establishments to surrender of these foundations, that no deed of alienation was valid, without the consent of all the fellows; and as it was not so easy to corrupt wise put in danger." all of them as the governors and presidente, courtiers divided the spoil. Thus the ecclesiastical estates passed to the territorial proprietors, and increased their opulence. The proof still remains in the titles of many aristocratic domains, as Woburn Abbey, and Tavistock

Priory, which fell to the lot of the Russell family, and now belong to the Dukes of Bedford. Nor was it only in the confiscation of property that a corrupt Legislature became the de graded instrument of a despotic monarch Their servility extended to matters of religion The Bill of Six Articles, called by the Protestants the Bloody Bill, was enacted, and the dying Indian Summer were pouring out his ter effices of his will and pleasure, and the

tinuance, based on constitutional principles. in political intrigues to set aside the claims of Mary and Elizabeth, and settle the crown on some 17,000 of the Jewish faith in the United | Henry VIII, who, in second nuptials, had mar- | tive.

"This weight of curls must come houses. At Ward's Island, where so many in favor of Protestants during the life of her sure of the feudal obligation on the owners of hundreds of the poor drifting across from the brother. Two hundred and seventy-seven per-real property: That beautiful hair—her glory—my pride! shores of the Old World are continually gath- sons were burned as heretics, and many more kers perhaps excepted—and all shades of infi- ment. The powerless state of the Legislature | the uncle, nor the next of kin, who by all reaall along," cried Nelly Wilson, drawing an dels represented, but never a Jew. When the immense pair of sheep-shears from the pocket Jewish emigrant arrives, he does not commit the case of Sir Nicolas Throgmorton, who was bringing up of the infant and minor, but the No; if the sac- the Commissioners of Emigration, for the re- imprisoned the jury, and fined them-some quis, or any other, has the government of his

The reign of Elizabeth, glorious by the the synagogue, or otherwise, assumes the spenaval victory over the Armada, the circumnav-You ought not to watch alone with the cific task of caring for such. Thirteen hun-igation of the globe by Drake, and the colonito the wants of the poor, must greatly tend to by consultative, and the fear of offending the "What have I to hope for, Doctor &" I ask- prevent the commission of crime, since crime Queen paralyzed action. Two facts suffice to liament had the right of deliberating in pri- lost. So he who had a father which kept a sured for \$10,000.

During the whole period of the rudor dynasty, the Government of England must be considered as practically an absolute Government; for though the forms of freedom remainment; for the freedom rema ment; for though the forms of freedom remained, the substance had disappeared. The nobility were bribed into submission, and they submitted to any indignity, lest resistance might deprive of the church lands so newly acquired; the people feared the return of Papal power the civil war and the Restoration; and the more than the despotism of the throne, and terms of the Restoration clearly prove this power grateful to one tyrant for having relieved sition, though it is taken into small account by were grateful to one tyrant for having relieved them from another. But though Parliament was mute and the law powerless during this degrading epoch, nevertheless, the seeds of political revolution had been sown. The social state, both in the relations of property and intelligence, had undergone eilent but remarkable changes. Serfdom had ceased. There had been more deared in the state of the States. It was acknowledged to be at variance with the sent ment of the whole people, and in violation of the principle. That it might be forever restricted within its staken into small account by general historians. The abolition of feudalism to be at variance with the sent ment of the whole people, and in violation of the principle asserted in the Declaration of the property. It is taken on this question that has given us our dents into a "competent yearly rent, to be asserted in the Declaration of the principle asserted in the Declaration of the principle. That it might be forever restricted within its taken into small account by to be at variance with the sent ment of the whole people, and in violation of the principle asserted in the Declaration of the principle asserted in violation of the principle asserted in the Declaration of the principle asserted in the Declaration of the principle asserted in the beauty and in violation of the question of the principle asserted in the Declaration of the Union is impossible. The principle in the Declaration of the Union is impossible. The principle in the Declaration of the Declaration of the Declaration of the principle asserted in the D ble changes. Seridem had ceased. There had been great improvements in agriculture. Distant woyages had opened up new courses of trade and enterprise. Colonization had struck deep root. The influence of the clergy had decreased. Printing had instructed and invigoration for themselves in matters of religion wore fully prepared to think for themselves in matters of government. Then arcse that new element in gociety, which we call public opinion, and which experience has proved to be the only stable basis of authority and institutions.

Suffice it here to state that this soltened in the "evil insurrection his Institutes. Suffice it here to state that this soltene was formally submitted to Parliament too, at New Haven, Professor of Theology, said in the 18th James I, when the King's feudal rights were estimated at £200,000 annually, which is most time too, at New Haven, Professor of Theology, said the North." Dr. Nat. Taylor too, at New Haven, Professor of Theology, said in the Constitution was adopted, the obstitution was declared to be forever free. When the Constitution was adopted, the obstitution was dormed was explicitly structure. When the constitution was adopted, the obstitution was adopted, the obstitution was adopted, the obstitution was adopted, the obstitution was declared to be forever free. When the Constitution was declared to be forever free. When the Constitution was adopted, the obstitution was declared to be forever free. When the Constitution was declared to be forever free. When the Constitution was declared to be forever free. When the Constitution was declared to be forever free. When the Constitution was declared to be forever free. When the Constitution was declared to be forever free. When the Constitution was declared to be forever free. When the Constitution was declared to be forever free. When the Constitution was declared to be forever free. When the Constitution was declared to be forever free. When the Constitution was declared to be forever free. When the Constitution is obstituted

They seem conscientiously to have believed that the People were made for the King, and the forests. A court was held almost every not the King for the People. Their errors year by the Earl of Holland, as chief justice not the King for the People. Their errors arose from looking to certain precedents, in eyre; and as no prescription could be plead-instead of the actual wants and temper of ed against the King's title, the resumption of the age in which they lived. James I was lands, which had formed part of the royal fornot aware that a revolution in society had ests, made great havoc with private property. been operating, which was soon to manifest moral independence produced by the accumulation of property. So convinced was this monarch that he stood to his subjects in the relation of a master to his slaves, that, in 1621, he told Parliament "that he wished them to the land. understand that their privileges were derived from the grace and permission of him and his ancestors;" and when the same Parliament protested, that "the liberties, franches, privileges and invisibilities of Parliaments.

We arrive at the Restoration of Charles II, and the great event that occurred is conclusive evidence that the feudal dues lay at the root of the rebellion, and show that from the date The reign of the Tudor dynasty was an epoch of despotism, but it led to remarkable changes in the position of the aristocracy. So absolute was the sway of Henry VIII, that, during his twenty-seven years of remorseless of the public purse displayed no other activity than the guardians of the public purse displayed no other activity than the solicity of his own hands, and commanded the proclaimed both civil and religious lib
REMARKS OF Da. WAYLAND AT THE NEBRAS leges, and jurisdictions of Parliament are the lower to the Pertition of Richard to the Pertition of the Pertition of Richard to the Pertition of the Pertition of Richard to the Pertition of the Pertition of the Pertition of Richard to the Pertition of the Pertition of the Pertition of the P

rigor, and even attempted to revive the ancient his bread in the sweat of his brow must pay forest laws. As no prescription could be plead- excise, to excu-e the court of wards, which more threatening. ed against the royal title, Charles resumed pos- would be a greater grievance upon all than a large portion of the best men at the Southtry had then made little progress; but at a later date, the rich treasures of minerals and later date, the rich treasures of minerals and session of the land-owners to later date, the rich treasures of minerals and solution of the land-owners to later date, the rich treasures of minerals and solution of the land-owners to later date, the rich treasures of minerals and solution of the land-owners to later date, the rich treasures of minerals and solution of the land-owners to later date, the rich treasures of minerals and solution of the land-owners to later date, the rich treasures of minerals and solution of the land-owners to later date, the rich treasures of minerals and solution of the land-owners to later date, the rich treasures of minerals and solution of the land-owners to later date, the rich treasures of minerals and solution of the land-owners to later date, the rich treasures of minerals and solution of the land-owners to later date, the rich treasures of minerals and solution of the land-owners to later date, the rich treasures of minerals and solution of the land-owners to later date, the rich treasures of minerals and solution of the land-owners to later date, the rich treasures of minerals and solution of the land-owners to later date, the rich treasures of minerals and solution of the land-owners to later date, the rich treasures of minerals and later date. zeal reared itself against the Crown, while hold in capite, and to free the nobility, and inmerchants and traders, fearful of the extent to veighed passionately against the excise. Mr. which ship-money and tonnage and poundage

In the session of 1628, the King, highly incensed at the small sums of money granted him their revenues to the King, they receiving a do their duty in contributing to the necessities personal compensation, and eight accepted the of the State, he must, in discharge of his conscience, use those other means which God had

The Commons, nothing daunted, passed a first law, called the Petition of Right, in which chy. ing the just rights of the prerogative, insisted that this commutation did not discharge men of this absurdity. I therefore consider that those rights should be strictly defined. copyholds from their oppressive burdens; for this as a bill to establish Slavery throughout Against this bill the King struggled hard; but, it was resolved, in a case judicially decided all this vast region. after open resistance and covert evasion had after the revolution, that the Statute 12, Car. 2,

The student of English history who wishes prejudicial to lords of manors." King's proclamation received the same force as to have an accurate and comprehensive view of ed to a surrender of the rights of the Legisla- subject, to decide that this war terminated with When the King, in 1540, sent a com- the execution of Charles and the usurpation plaint to Parliament of the heresies in the of Cromwell. Those events only marked a date kingdom, the Vicar General, Cromwell, made in this protracted campaign, which much rea speech in favor of the royal views in the sembled an armistice. The war, looking to its House of Peers; and Henry was so well pleased causes, only terminated in the revolution of General of the universe; and, on the appoint- never to return. There was in this eventful gion, Parliament resolved, before even a single ev of land; nor is this term to be limited to the Peerage, for many Commoners held larger esarticles or creed were drawn up, they should tates and could boast of a more ancient pedi- payments which the land had always owed. gree. There was then no moneyocracy, no plete was the despotism of Henry, that the millocracy, no shopocracy. The influence of legislative assemblies had become mere registive church had fallen; that of lawyers had increased, especially in the Legislature. There was a coalition against the Crown. First stood This fastidious and sensual tyrant passed a law | the land-owners, whose desire was to get rid It was the Tudors who had prepared the

Sir Thomas Smith, who was one of the prin-

ural eare of his child? Not the mother, nor service, be it the King or Queen, Duke, Mar-Others do but seek which way they may make most advantage of him, as of an ox or other beast. These all (say they) have no natural care of the infant, but of their own gain; and such a such as the support it gives to the Nebraska bill.

New York Evening Post take any great pains either in study or in any

vate, and if the Privy Council could change the good house, and had all things in good order laws. A Star Chamber was established; it was a tribunal of ultimate appeal, dependent on the court. to maintain it, shall come to his own, after he is out of wardship, woods decayed, houses fallen down, stock wasted and gone, lands let forth,

This was the great grievance of the landed proprietors, and is intimately connected with was agitated, and of which Lord Coke has pre-served a detailed account in the fourth part of his Institutes. Suffice it here to state that this now raging in the North." Dr. Nat. Taylor

Oliver Cromwell levied the feudal dues with

At the same time, religious | that it was not fit to make all housekeepers | be successful. Sir Thomas Clarges was also against the excise, stating that the rebellion in Naples came

been exhausted, he was compelled to yield his c. 24, did not extend to copyholds; the reason assent. place, because it proposes to violate the great elementary law on which not only governassigned being, that if it did, "it might be very This act, the price paid by Charles II for his this important epoch, and of the causes of the civil war, must carefully weigh a variety of nefarious robberies ever perpetrated with the it is this—that every man has a right to himself. ply declaratory and explanatory of the nature and extent of the prerogative, which amount and extent of the prerogative, which amount amount and extent of the prerogative, which amount charge, still payable by the soil, and abolished right includes his right to his body and his Union. assessment, the measure would have been wor. It is the foundation of all responsibility; for assessment, the measure would have been worth the moment I cease to have a right to myself, that it is the foundation of all responsibility; for the declared in his letters on "The Duty of the that it shall be made a crime to teach them the moment I cease to have a right to myself, that if ever this were done, the read the Word of their Saviour and ours? Company to the transmitted of the read the word of their Saviour and ours? Company to the read the word of their Saviour and ours? such equitable principle; quite the contrary, it that moment I also cease to be responsible for framed an equivalent, to be received by the my actions, either to God or to man. It is this rate themselves from the Confederacy. Next framed an equivalent, to be received by the Crown, for the immemorial rights it had surrendered, out of the pockets of the people, and compelled all who consumed excisable articles, the great body of the working classes, who had no land, to discharge for all future time those lished and laws are enacted, not to confer this nothing could have carried the measure but the lished and laws are enacted, not to confer this conduct in this case, has left a stain on his conduct in this We shall see this policy further developed,

when we arrive at the Revolution of 1688. authoritative documents, calculates that there right in another. condemning any woman to death who was not of the feudal dues; then, those among them who are in Louisiana some 1,500 sugar plantations; understood not a word of English. By this hour? Our fainting flower, won back from a virgin at the date of nuptials; but finally, to held the confiscated lands of the Church, with that they make by the sugar culture a net the grasp of death, lay in a sleep too profound to be broken by their revelry; and we—the heart speaks loudest when the lip is hushed!

Life and Love! What more has earth to give?

The constitution of a State was made an object the abbeys, priories, menastic acres, and the improperty are annihilated tector of the Realm, completed the religious really pious and conscientions make sure that he was not depth, in their anxiety being to retain secure possession of the abbeys, priories, menastic acres, and the impropriate dithes; these were joined by the personal and right in property are annihilated tector of the Realm, completed the religious really pious and conscientions members of the More than a widow, Catharine Parr.

Under the short reign of his son and success-ones, the propriate dithes; these were joined by the personal and right in property are annihilated tector of the Realm, completed the religious really pious and conscientions members of the More than a widow, Catharine Parr.

Under the short reign of his son and success, the propriated tithes; these were joined by the personal and right in property are annihilated to the propriate dithes; that these profits, such as result from no other agricultural work, are owing to the constitution of a State was made an conscient to the above, the constitution of a State was made an conscient to the above the propriate of the above, the propriate of the above the propriate dithes; that these profits are deal working hand they employ the address to them a similar appeal. I have conversed to the above, the above the propriate of the above the propriate of the above the propriate of the above the annihilated to the propriate dithes; that these profits are the above that the above the propriate of the above the propriate dithes; the constitution of a State was made an conscient of the above the propriate dithes the above the propriate of the above the propriate dithes the above the propriate dithes the above the above the propriate dithes the above the above the propr profit on their capital of from 15 to 20 per constitutional rules and precedents, threw their weight into the scale. The great body of the people country and its practical inference is, that white man may enslave and murgh the black man, and the black man may enslave and murgh the people ought to be relieved from this heavy black man may in turn enslave and murgh that California should be admitted into the relation of life, civil, social, and domestic.

Union, and, on the other hand, that four new would say to them, can you, as lovers of you should be formed out of Texas; country, extend over this vast Territory an interest of the people ought to be relieved from this heavy. the heirs of the Duchess of Suffolk, a sister of cratic protest against a badly-defined preroga- burden, borne for the benefit of 1,500 planters; and that, as Mr. Guthrie by his proposed changes of the Tariff has not yet been able to aiding to subdue insurrection would be taken trade, which on the high seas is piracy, should not be carried on in the District of Columbia.

Nay, more: are you willing, in order to exter not be carried on in the District of Columbia. cipal Secretaries of State to King Edward VI | Government, he should recommend the trans-

> of next week is the day on which our neigh-Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, with the other State officers and members of the Legislature. The Democratic party, at the present moment, lord of whom he holdeth his land in the knight- is greatly predominant in the State; the reversal of Governor Dorr's sentence shows very clearly which party is in the ascendency, and how firmly it has believed itself entrenched in the power it holds.

> sell his wards away to others; and so he does. Island would be almost uncontested, if it were

other hardness, lest he should be sick and die, ber, the property of Messrs. Myers & Bennett, prevent the commission of crime, since crime queen paralyzed action. Two facts suffice to stalks in nowhere so surely, as when hunger paint the spirit of the epoch. Wentworth was desent to the Tower for having asked if the Par- all his money which he paid for him should be stroyed by fire yesterday morning. It was in-

remarks.

DR. WAYLAND ON NEBRASKA.

powerful argument, as our readers will find in portance to reach to the present day. this grand speech of the President of Brown University. It is President Wayland who says

PROVIDENCE, March 15, 1854. Messes. Editors: I am happy to comply with your request that I would prepare for the Recorder a statement of my views on the Ne-

been known as the undeviating friends of Liberty. It seems to me that the present is an oc-

REMARKS OF DR. WAYLAND AT THE NEBRAS-

before Congress for establishing the Territorial against the passage of this bill.

Governments of Nebraska and Kansas. The inhab ted by white men, either free or slave States may be organized, at the will of the States by securing at all hazards a majority who both spoke in favor of an excise, though the latter observed that he only accepted it because it removed the court of wards. The claims that Freedom and Oppression are looked House divided, when there appeared 159 upon with equal favor by the People of the against 149; and thus, by a bare majority of tended to have no practical effect, for that ten votes, the old feudal monarchy was subverted, and the territorial aristocracy made the Slavery will never be introduced there. This, rection. It was made without constitutional every oppressed and down-trodden child of he first great stride towards becoming an oligarchy.

Slavery will never be introduced able.

It was made without constitutional authority, and furnishes an illustration of the believe. To suppose the universal agitation of the mischief resulting from the violation of a prinmischief resulting from the violation of a prinmischief resulting from the violation of a prinlaw, called the Petition of Right, in which they enumerated all the arbitrary exactions of the prerogative, among which the principal the precognitive, among which the principal the precognitive and the principal the precognitive and the principal the principal that the Legislature, it should be noted that the grievances were forced loans, benevolences, tax ere without consent of Parliament, arbitrary important that is to be either idiotic to be revived—an agitation so this subject to be revived—an agitation so this subject to be revived—an agitation so in the sake of an immediate advantage of the sake of an immediate advantage. The Union itself becomes to me the Missouri Compromise. Here, for the sake of peace and the precedent thing, if I must first steep it in the Union, as it was raid, the Union that the Union, as it was raid, the Union that the Union, as it was raid, the Union that the Union that the Union, as it was raid the Union that the consumption was untaxed. It should also be or insane. We will not accuse reasonable consumption was intaxed. It should also be or insane. We will not accuse reasonable held in abeyance, and this Territory, acquired of these black and red men, whose dearest noted that this commutation did not discharge men of this absurdity. I therefore consider from France, was divided, a part being con-

> Now, against this bill I protest, in the first ment, but society itself, is founded. right—it existed before them—but to prevent its violation. It is the sole foundation of the violation. It is the sole foundation of the right of property; for if I have a right to my self, I have a right to the product of my own energies, provided those energies are innocently to the latest time. When a question was made my voice reach them, I would say, brethren my voice reach them.

> right in another.
>
> But assume the opposite, and what is the result? Suppose a man not, to have a right in dignantly replied, that with this matter Congress had nothing to do; and that the Union would be dissolved if the slave character of covernment is impossible. Every man he country forever? may deluge Italy or Hungary in blood, and no right is violated. Nay, more: you, sir, may enslave me, or I may enslave you; the white that California should be admitted into the relation of life, civil, social, and domestic. and an outrage on humanity. It deprives a man not of one or another right, but it violates that fundamental law of humanity on which all right rests. I would protest against this iniquity anywhere, in the name of humanity and this iniquity anywhere, in the name of humanity and universal love. I promanity, and justice, and universal love; I protest against it, here at home specially, when this outrage is to be perpetrated on soil of

> that blood was poured out like water at Con- unknown to the Constitution will be seen an- like the beasts that perish; whether in the

A friend, who justly attaches great im Saratoga, at Red Bank and Trenton and York. an institution by which labor is rendered de portance to the opinions of Dr. Wayland, asks us to publish his speech on Nebraska, delivered at Providence, and sends us a few prefatory who were also actors in the war of independ- seen. The question ceases to be whether black ence. To omit the mention of all the men at men are forever to be slaves, but whether the DR. WAYLAND ON NEBRASKA.

Since the days of Daniel Webster, we have seen no such specimen of compacted, weighty, powerful argument, as our readers will find in

in several of the States. It was acknowledged It has been the glory of this country thus far

ble basis of authority and institutions.

As the Stuarts succeeded to the despotism of the Tudors, it is not surprising that they had a most extravagant notion of the prerogative. They seem conscientiously to have believed that the Paonle were med. For the Vision as many members of the Union as much as any man. I who have gone to the very verge of all they who have gone to the very verge of all they who have gone to the very verge of all they would cheerfully sacrifice to it everything but that the Paonle were med. For the Vision as much as any man. I who have gone to the very verge of all they would cheerfully sacrifice to it everything but the Flag of Freedom and the Constitution of the Union, the Union becomes at once a thing who have gone to the very verge of all they would cheerfully sacrifice to it everything but the Flag of Freedom and the Constitution of the Union becomes at once a thing who have gone to the very verge of all they would cheerfully sacrifice to it everything but the Flag of Freedom and the Constitution of the Union becomes at once a thing who have gone to the very verge of all they would cheerfully sacrifice to it everything but the Flag of Freedom and the Constitution of the Union becomes at once a thing who have gone to the very verge of all they would cheerfully sacrifice to it everything but the Flag of Freedom and the Constitution of the Union, the Union becomes at once a thing who have gone to the very verge of all they would cheerfully sacrifice to it everything but the Hunter of the Union as much as any man. I who have gone to the very verge of all they would cheerfully sacrifice to it everything but the Flag of Freedom and the Constitution of the Union have gone to the very verge of all they would cheerfully sacrifice to it everything but the which has made the stars and stripes the Union as much as any man. I tinguish us from those despotic oligarchies in which a few declare themselves free, while they hold millions under them in bondage.

Now, I affirm that this proposed measure is my neighbor as for myself. To sacrifice my

with your request that I would prepare for the Recorder a statement of my views on the Nobraska bill. I send you a copy of the remarks which I made at a meeting of my fellow-citizens on the 7th of the present mouth. If you think them worthy of insertion in the Recorder. been operating, which was soon to manifest itself by overt acts. He never realized in his mind the idea of progress—never took into account the diffusion of intelligence, and the commonwealth, £83,331,198 were raised they are entirely at your service.

The Baptists, as a denomination, have ever to be the diffusion of the Union, that I protest against this bill.

But there is another feature in this bill which they are entirely at your service.

The Baptists, as a denomination, have ever down the formed is not changed, but its passage must be the deserves to be considered. The Baptists, as a denomination of the Union, that I protest against this bill.

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The Baptists, as a denomination of the Union, that I protest against this bill. Government was formed is not changed, but reversed. The particular manner in which the agents of a Government are to be related poses to establish. These poor red men had

In the late of the public pure of a direct power evil which was every year becoming more and when the essential element of a compact is remove threatening. Such men—and they form versed, every contracting party is released rican, as much as for his haughty Anglo-Saxon

This seems to me only one of a series of doors to them that are bound." measures, of which the obvious intention is to died by the hand of oppression, and he ha render the whole legislation of this country States, by securing, at all hazards, a majority

These measures it is painful to specify. pretend not to enumerate them all, but I will

ceded to Slavery, and the rest irrevocably de- strictest sense, our Christian brethren. Som voted to Liberty. It has always been said that | are Episcopalians, some Presbyterians, but b even this concession was procured by corrup- far the larger part are Baptists and Moth tion. "We wanted," said John Randolph, ists. They sit down with us at the same table "sixteen doughfaces, and we got them; we could have got sixteen more had we wanted bers of his body; they share with us the same table bers of his body; they share with us the same table bers of his body; they share with us the same table bers of his body; they share with us the same table bers of his body; they share with us the same table bers of his body; they share with us the same table bers of his body; they share with us the same table bers of his body; they share with us the same table bers of his body; they share with us the same table bers of his body; they share with us at the same table same table bers of his body; they share with us at the same table sa them." Then came the admission of Texas. gift of his Holy Spirit, and hope with us to b authority, but, as I think, in opposition to constitutional enactment. By this act an immense ren? Can we allow it to be declared in or directed—that is, not in interference with this about receiving a State with Slavery so irrev. can you, as disciples of Christ, aid in extending crime. The rising of the slaves universally oblige the free States to deliver up fugitive unmeasured evil—an evil already so giga slaves, and, on the other hand, that the slave that you are utterly unable to cope v Then came the measure which we are now foundations of the Constitution, and vi-

which I and every other American citizen are It is now proposed to nullify this solemn com-tained? If such things are done in the gree pact, and devote to Slavery a territory out of | tree, what shall be done in the dry! But secondly, as an American citizen I protest against this bill. Our Government owes eventually be formed. When these States are could reach the ear of the President of the its existence to the assertion of the principle organized and added to those formed out of United States, with the respect due to the to which I have just alluded—that every man Texas, the character of the Senate is irrevoca- Chief Magistrate of my country. I would adhas a right to himself. The Declaration of In- bly fixed. The legislation of the nation is for- dress him somewhat in this wise:

Creator with certain inalienable rights; that home, will present a singular spectacle. The be, twenty independent States, shall become among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit slaveholders in the United States are said not the abode of happy freemen or of down-trodden of happiness." It was for this principle that to exceed 300 000—call them half a million. slaves; whether man shall be recognised as a ers contended in that prolonged strug- We have then half a million of men governing, in | being formed in the image of God, or, degraded gle, the Revolutionary war. It was for this fact, thirty or forty millions. An institution to a chattel, he shall be sold in the shamble cord and Bunker Hill, at Bennington and nulling and subverting the Constitution itself - conflict between Freedom and Despotism, for

The sentiments of these men were fully exemplified by the act of 1787. Slavery existed the nation is the question of Human Rights

casion on which they are specially called upon to exemplify their ancient character, and unite to a man in support of the rights of humanity.

I am, gentlemen, yours truly,
F. WAYLAND.

The agents of a Government are to be related to each other and to the people, is of far less consequence than the principle by which all their action is to be directed.

An insurance company is formed to protect buildings from loss by fire. It establishes its to their present location, and in the removal An insurance company is formed to protect buildings from loss by fire. It establishes its laws and elects its officers. But if its object be

> from his obligations in respect to it. I there-fore protest against this bill as revolutionary, a poor man, and of an oppressed man; the Jaion.
>
> his deepest sympathies. He came "to preach Third. As a citizen of a free State I protest the Gospel to the poor, to proclaim liberty to the captive, and the opening of the prison them, "Inasmuch as ye have done it to or

The lamented Dr. Channing, than out this vast region our Christian bethr

pleasing to that great Being, the elements of of the measure. Their newspapers denoun enemies of your race. And, more than all, you must soon appear before a tribunal where you ing for Southern Whigs, says: can claim no precedence whatever over the meanest slave that the sun shines upon. The millions whose moral character has been affeeted for weal or for woe by your act, will meet you there face to face, in presence of the universe of God. It is my earnest prayer that you may, by divine grace, be enabled to decide this question in view of these solemn realities, so that at that day you may review this transaction with joy, and not with grief, and that the plaudit may await you, 'Well done, good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joy of

thy Lord." Fellow-citizens, I rejoice that this meeting has been held. Come what will, it will ever be to us an unspeakable satisfaction that, to the utmost of our power, we have washed our hands of this iniquity. Let us cease not to be-seech the God of our fathers to defeat the counsels of misguided men, and, if the worst shall come, that he will grant to the free States the wisdom, temper, patriotism, and union, which may be needed in this grave emergency.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THURSDAY, APRIL 6 1854

BACK NUMBERS .- We are still able to supply subscribers to the Era from the commence ment of the volume, in January last. Persons desiring to commence with the volume, will please state the fact in their orders.

NOTICE TO OUR BOSTON SUBSCRIBERS.

These of our subscribers in Boston and vicinity who have heretofore received their pa pers from Mr. G. W. Light, are informed that hereafter they will receive them by mail. Should any subscriber fail to receive his paper, he will oblige us by informing us of the fact, subscription.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

A few words to our subscribers in explana

tion of several matters between us. The story of the Saxon Serf was contracted for last May; the author agreed to commence and finish it so that it might open in the be ginning of July, and proceed, uninterruptedly, in successive numbers of the Era, to the close. We agreed to pay him two hundred dollar for it, and, at the urgent instance of a friend of his, advanced him the whole sum before we had received a chapter of it. Months passed, and no Saxon Serf appeared. On our return from Europe, we used every means to induce the author to fulfil his agreement. He wrote a few chapters; stopped; wrote a few more and stopped again. This brought him to the close of the year. Some time afterwards, he wrote us two chapters more, but these we have determined not to publish till we had received the whole of the story; and so we informed May last; the story to be commenced in July and carried on without interruption: we paid him in full, before we had got a single chapter last June: this is now April: our readers set bert, and understand why they have been disappointed.

So much for the Saxon Serf. We announced that in the beginning of this volume it was our intention to begin another story, by a London contributor, entitled "Conand Wray, or, Secret Societies in France." We have not forgotten this. The chapters of this story have been regularly forwarded to us sketches, by Mary Irving, will close in two or three numbers, we shall begin that story the first week in May. This time, there will be no

vields us nothing, but depends altogether upon only be done by attending to renewals, and giving us a lift with new subscribers, whenever they are to be had.

THE PARTY OF FREEDOM

The New York Tribune, if we understand it, has considered the Whig party in a state of dissolution since the last Presidential election but such has not been the prevalent sentiment among the adherents of that party, for in nearly all the States they have put forth strennous efforts to keep up their organization.

Nothing has loosened their party ties so much as the late movement for the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. In the first place, this attempt, producing a reaction of Anti-Slavery feeling among the "Silver Grays," or "Nationals," as they were called, brought them into harmonious co-operation with Liberal Whige; and in the second place, being sustained by the Whig press of the South, and by the Whig delegation in Congress from that section, with rare exceptions, it broke the bond of the National organization, alienating Northern from Southern Whigs.

The Whig party, which rallied under the banner of Henry Clay, and around the doctrine of Protection in 1844, which placed General Taylor in the Presidential chair in 1848, on the single principle of Non-Interfe rence by the Executive with the action of Congress, and which in 1852 adopted the legislation of 1850, including the Fugitive Slave Law as a finality, is no more.

It never derived much strength from its Southern section-never enough to compensate it for its concessions to the "peculiar in-Southern proportion was smaller than evernot more than 335,000, in a total Whig vote of for Slaveholding support, and got less.

It is manifest that all this support is now gone. It cannot look to staveholders—it would soil themselves."—Washington Sentingl. be folly to attempt to win them back by any amount of concession. The shock of the Ne-"has rent the Whig Party in twain, and a

"The Whigs of the South, with a few insignificant exceptions, have met the issue present ed by the Nebraska bill, with a courage so unusual as to attract universal remark admiration. Bell and Botts faltered and fled. but the bulk of the party stood their ground and manfully met the shook. Availing ourselves of the legal maxim, de minimis non curestriction with unanimous voice.

pressed. You have the right to arrest this Whigs have arrayed themselves in opposition measure, as a grave departure from the princi- to the repeal of the Missouri restriction. In question in such a manner as will be most monstrated against the 'wrong' and 'iniquity' whose character are spotless holiness and in- it with a vehemence and indignation, which impartial posterity will judge you by your ac- single instance has a Northern Whig spoken | weight of their authority. tions, and will assign you a place with good in favor of the bill. In no single instance has a Northern Whig journal approved it."

The Petersburgh (Va) Intelligencer, speak-

"The defection of Mr. Everett and of the National Intelligencer has played havoe with fiaternize with the latter, arrayed, as they now are, against one another upon the vital consti-Nebraska question."

On the other hand, the New Havon Palladi-

ger, in his recent speech in favor of the Ne-braska bill, said that 'the Southern Whig Senators would stand united in its favor.' This, of course, outs the Whig party in twain. So be it, if so it must be. Nothing will remain with the Free Soil and Democratic party that opposes the Nebraska cheat. The free Whigs will support Houston before Badger, Hale bemet before. The Compromise of 1850 sent Free Soil and Abolition stock down to 90 per cent. below par. The Nebraska bill has already brought it up to par. The passage of that bill will make it the highest stock in market. Even Garrison cannot sink it. Seward, Hale, and Chase, never stood so high in public esteem as at present, and John M. Niles, Gideou Welles, and Francis Gillette, stand fair for

Southern Whig Party; its adherents have and also of the time to which he has paid his united in swelling the ranks of the great Party wields its political power. Messrs. Toombs, Ste- the Southern people, and induce them to look phens, Badger, and Clayton, are no more to for and sustain all legal and proper measures which are obsolete? What does the crisis demand? The union of the non-slaveholders of

the country for the sake of Union and Liberty. Free-Soilers or Independent Democrats are willing to form such a union. Anti-Nebraska tion, writes a long letter in the Richmond Envital issue is presented—the repeal of the Mis-Post nobly commends the course of Senators ea; but you will find it end in nothing practi-Seward and Fish in regard to this measure: cal, unless the Legislatures of the Southern States Mr. Herbert. Since then, we have received the New Haven Palladium prefers Houston to act." We have had Conventions, he says, at adger, Hale to Clayton. Let their example Richmond, at Baltimore, at Memphishe imitated-let the spirit that animates them nervade the Northern mind. For once, let us have a Party of Freedom.

how the contract has been fulfilled by Mr. Her. on the issue they have thrust upon the free scouted. A struggle for Liberty, the great to find a vessel at Liverpool loading for Vir-Interest of the whole Nation, cannot be sec- ginia, within three years, during the height of tional. The forces arrayed in its support may our busy season. Every foot of railroad and at first be confined chiefly to the free States, but only because the men of the South who at first be confined chiefly to the free States, would rally with them, are restrained by the that much more securely to her bonds. Instead overbearing aristocracy of slaveholders.

hundred thousand slaveholders have long held pos-ession of the Administrative Powers of the General Government, and we have not dis- the productions and importations of New York solved the Union, or threatened dissolution. And will they dissolve it, when the millions of the People assume for themselves the exercise tions, that is not thought of at all by your interemember, that while our expenses this year of the same powers? Are not the non-slave- rior shopkeepers; for, throughout the South, all are vastly increased, and our Daily Enterprise | holders as capable of governing as the slaveholders? Have the latter any more respect Pletely." the Weekly, the Weekly must suffer unless for the Constitution and for State Rights than its subscription list be kept up; and this can the former? The Party of Slavery has controlled the Federal Government, and shaped its policy to suit its own creed and interests. Let the Party of Freedom prove its supremacy at the Ballot Box, and assume and wield a Power which has been too long abused.

Such an event would break the prestige of the Slave Power; extinguish the race of Northrn serviles; put a stop to the schemes of the Slavery Propaganda; release the South itself from vassalage to an overshadowing Class Interest; and lead to the gradual development in that region also of a Party of Freedom.

Nor would there be any fear of Disunion. The great party controlling the Government would know how to be just. It would respect stitution. Slaveholders might fret and fume rebel against the Government, because by a legitimate vote at-the ballot box, they had been ousted from power. As well might the Democratic Party become revolutionary, at finding itself in a minority. The will of the majoriov must govern: and if slaveholders be turned out of the high places of honor and power by the majority, they must acquiesce, or do worse.

Again, then, we say, what do the million voters who have acted with the Whig Party, the hundred and fifty thousand who supported Mr. Hale, and the hundreds of thousand Anti-Nebraska Democrate, intend to do? Unite at the Ballot-Box, and take the control of the Federal Government, or divide, and permit themselves to be controlled, and the interests of Freedom trampled upon, by three hundred

"IGNORANT PROFESSORS AND INSOLENT DIVINES."

"Ignorant professors and insolent divines, whose brains have never been matured by ports, in the shape of foreign imports, find their practical knowledge, may degrade themselves 1,378,000. It paid more than it had ever done and insult the Senate, and outrage the public the engagements they have contracted there. intelligence, and disgust the good taste of the

braska convulsion, as a Virginia paper says, par eminence of the "National Democrats," the same kind of commercial control over speaks of Professor Silliman, Dr. Wayland, them, they once held over the West India yawning chasm separates the belligerent frag- and other divines and professors, whose names planters. are honored throughout the civilized world, and whose works have gone far to redeem our | South complain, spring directly from the pecucountry from the obloquy brought upon it by liar form of its Industry, and that this is deter-

is that American Professors and Divines, so re- and Free Labor, in our own country, and from rat lex, we may assert, that the Whig party of markable for their usual reserve in political what history teaches of their workings else-

SOUTHERN COMMERCIAL CONVENTION - COM-MERCIAL INDEPENDENCE.

meet in Charleston, S. C., the second Wednesday in April. The general object is, the dethe Whig party. It is useless to disguise the fact that Abolitionism and Free-Soilism have, velopment of the resources and advancement of with these accessions, effectually broken the the interests of the Southern States. Accordties which bound together the Whigs of the ing to the Charleston Courier, the particular South and of the North. The former cannot subjects that will probably engage the attention of the Convention are-

tutional principle which is embraced in the The increase of intercourse between the inholding industry, direct trade between the South and Europe, and railroad communica-"The Gauntlet Thrown Down.-Mr. Bad- tion from the Atlantic to the Pacific, especially is a very small contribution to the great object as affected by the Gadsden Treaty.

The Political Press of the South seems disposed to give the Convention a semi-political out to pick up the fragments and unite them the North on the Nebraska Question, and "its covering from its present dilapidation." arrogant assumption" that the Southern States "Your State and your town," says Mr. Lonore Clayton, and so on to the end. If the ritories of the Union, as full of warning to the could be adduced, of the great value of the "If we are content to acknowledge our inferi-

which we were born, no better beginning could Now, there are at least ten hundred thou- be made, than by shaking off commercial sand voters in the free States who have been trammels, and converting every product of accustomed to vote with the Whig Party. Southern industry to the aggrandizement and What do they intend to do? There is no consolidation of Southern power." Another Southern rights in New Bedford and Milof Slavery which possesses the South, and wankie cannot fail to excite the feelings of name which now means nothing, and to issues our rights and interests against invasion, as entire commercial independence of the States disposed to insult or injure us,"

A Mr. London, of Richmond, Va, in reply Democrats will not be wanting. A distinct, quirer, in which he boldly proposes a discriminating tax in the Southern States on goods of ouri Compromise. Slavery demands this- Northern import or production! Not much Slaveholders, Whig and Democratic, so-ealled, does he hope from the Convention. "You will insist upon this the Democracy of the Union have in your body many men who will tacitly

> bono? The South is still in vassalage. "We have, since that time, appropriated millions of dollars to works of internal improvement: some of us have embarked more dozen vessels engaged in our own trade that are owned in Virginia, and I have been unable of these immense improvements resulting in an enlargement of your foreign commerce, it is but a contribution to your coastng trade, and results in establishing the calculation as to how long it will take your shopkeepers to get into your villages; all else but this is not considered. As to any one of your improvements contributing to forward your own importa merchants have disappeared, entirely and com-

Here is a picture, drawn by an intelligent Virginian, of the state of things in the Old trade, owned by its own citizens—not a vessel as possible. loading at Liverpool for Richmond or Norfolk-all its railroads and internal improvements the offspring of Northern money-and bringing the shopkeepers of Virginia into more intimate relations with New York!

Speeches, resolutions, reports, cannot change this state of things. The source of the misshief Mr. London holds, is the Tariff policy of the Federal Government. Why this policy should divert foreign trade from the Southern to the Northern seaports, why, under & system of imposts, equal in all the ports of the United States, foreign commerce should Southern States of Maryland, Virginia, North of the Administration spared no pains to im Richmond, and flow into New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, he does not explain. The Federal Government exacts no higher duties in the former than in the latter, and vet these monopolize foreign commerce!

The truth is, Northern capital is the life. blood of Southern industry. A country, confining itself to the production of one or two staples, and depending for the supply of its multiform wants, upon the proceeds, must always be tributary to other countries, in which labor is diversified, and employed in producing the British West Indies, under the system of Slavery, were always in debt. Their large exportations, in favorable years, when the sugar or coffee crop was abundant, anabled them to repay the heavy advances made them by the merchants in England, but left their estates encumbered with mortgages for advances made them in seasons of scarcity. The planters of the South are tributary to Northern capitalists, and this is why the proceeds of their exway to Northern ports. They go to satisfy Could they succeed in their dream of a direct trade with Europe, it would not relieve them from dependence, but merely transfer it from Such is the style in which a journal at the New York to Liverpool and London, the merseat of Government, professing to be the organ chants and capitalists of which would obtain

mined by the nature of its system of Labor The railing and vituperation of the Sentinel Judging from what we know of the nature will not prevent People from inquiring why it and working of the two systems of Slave Labor the South approve the repeal of the Missouri contests, so absorbed in the duties of their pe- where, Free Labor is adapted to diversified in- as the following considerations will prove: tide-waiter or two, on the other. They have whole scheme for the Africanization of the all other influences combined, to centralize vast remarkably enough, show that our country culiar callings, so disinclined to active or prom- dustry, while Slave Labor can be profitably 1. The number of paupers relieved at pub- penned editorial leaders for subsidized presses, island will speedily be prosecuted!

ties in which they reside, as an extraordinary ways be derived chiefly from abroad, and it will vision for a greater number. wrong and outrage; and it is the extreme of folly to suppose that any abuse which pro-slatices which supply its every-day wants.

2. The large class of persons, viz: Laborers, peculiarly liable to privation, out of which the Unhappily, however,

pondent of the Richmond Enquirer!

enterprise yet to be opened, will not do the work. There must be State action, legislative enactments by which your foreign trade will be protected and fostered against the perniclous hand of Federal violence and injustice. Individual enterprise cannot do it - the construction of railroads will not do it. You live under a Government that collects money from you, and gives it to the uses of other States; and until your Legislatures are wise enough terior and seaboard, the diversification of slave- languish. All the prosperity which Charleston has, is the result of your act exempting the importation of goods in vessels owned in South Carolina from State taxation. This, however, of rendering us commercially independent of the North. Tax their importations and exempt your own, their productions and exempt your own, and but a few years will elapse before you character. It points to the present attitude of will find a Southern commerce triumphantly re-

shall be excluded from equal rights in the Ter- don, "furnish the strongest evidence which

North long enough, suffered enough from the of South Carolina enacted a law by which unequal action of the Federal Government. goods imported in vessels, owned in South Carolina, should be exempt from State taxation upon their sale by the original importer. This in the free! ority-it will matter little what course we may has acted as a check against the injustice of us. But if we assert, and under all perils would porting merchants an exemption from the lomaintain, those equal rights and liberties to cal burdens which those must bear who do Carolina.

paper remarks - "The recent outrages upon may form some idea, when we learn from offi- that the number of paupers relieved in the in progress, involving Cuba with its hundreds tonnage of 300! And that the total value of 1 to 1,113 of the whole free population. them, than Pierce, Douglas, Mason, and But- calculated to increase their prosperity and the imports into that State, which amounted Again—taking Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, years, of \$117,000!

Federal Constitution, which vests in Congress and Maryland? is required to make adhesion to it a test. Why confess that our vassalage is the result of the power to regulate commerce with foreign We can now understand, at once, the unfairlargely in foreign trade; but there are not half or Richmond merchant! One is at a loss sections are the same; that of the insane there

> surdity in such a quarter. No one can antici. was as 1 in 1,295; in the slave States, as 1 in pate the extremes of folly to which a blind 1,309; of idiotic, in the free States, as 1 in devotion to Slavery may drive its votaries.

NORTHERN SLAVERY-THE CONSTITUTION.

country, says that "the New York Herald, consistent upon no other subject of policy or principle, has ever been faithful to the interests of Slavery." Upon this allegation we have a

The Abolition organ at Washington rests the whole merits of the Slavery question upon the fundamental Abolition dogma that the hereditary system of Southern labor is an evil-a moral, social, and political syil-and

But, admitting Southern Slavery to be an rable consequences than our hireling system of instead of stimulating trade with Europe, free labor, which in truth may be called the distinction to the black system of the South.

We find that the number of paupers in the and Connecticut, who in 1850 were subject to charitable support, was 33,431, while, for the leave Sayannah, Charleston, Norfolk, and and South Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama, press the People with the belief that the Nenumbered only 15,500. Of these, the native paupers of the New England States numbered in round numbers 19,000, while those of the six Southern States amounted to but 12 000 six Southern States, population 5,219,776, na-

tive paupers 12 000. That is to say, the six New England States, boasting the highest elements of Northern perotion, in free schools, free labor, free speech, and free man, have an average of more than retary Cushing of this fact. three to one of native-born pappers, as compared with Mr. Kennedy's official returns of that class in the six Southern St. tes of Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina Georgia, and Alabama. We select the native paupers, because the foreign are an extraneous element, affording no basis for a just comparison. And the same advantage will appear to idiotic, the deaf and dumb, the blind, and the

insane. - New York Herald. beginning to end, and the very Census returns to which the writer appeals, completely expose

June 1st, 1850, was-In the Free States - - - 50,023

In the Slave States - - 16,411 Taking the entire free population of each

section, the proportion was: In the Free States 1 in 262 In the Slave States, 1 in 335.

which the civilized world is preparing, the "With equal unanimity, and with a zeal inent interference in mere party questions, used chiefly in the production of a few staples. lic charge is not a true criterion of the amount and even relinquished a part of their official mighty influence of this great Republic shall which reflects much discredit on the apathy of be thrown in favor of the oppressor or the opbe thrown in favor of the oppressor or the opwith both sections of the Union doubts that piped, but the People would not dance. The and enter a public protest, clear, firm, and dig- Farming, Manufactures, the Mechanic Arts, the free States have provided more efficiently plain common sense of disinterested men of ples of the Constitution, and a violation of sol- every possible mode by which the voice of a nified, against the Bill to repeal the Missouri and Commerce. No movement, then, short of for the relief of paupers than the slave States. all parties has rejected their arguments in emply pledged national faith. Let me, then, party can make itself heard, have the Whigs Compromise. Such men are not accustomed a radical change in the labor system of the In the former, for example, in 1850, the averentreat you to look beyond the mists of passion of the North protested and remonstrated to act without due deliberation and good rea- South, can build up the Arts, Manufactures, age provision for each pauper for the year the memory of man have the people of the that surround you, and gaze for a moment on against the passage of the Nebraska bill. Their and Commerce in that region. So long as it was \$47, in the latter only \$37. The same free States been so united upon any political son. A movement so extraordinary on their and Commerce, in that region. So long as it was \$47, in the latter only \$37. The same free States been so united upon any political that eternal justice which is the nabitation of Legislatures, their State conventions, and their throne of the Most High. Decide this primary meetings, have all protested and regarded by them, and the Northern communi- be much diversified, its consumption must al- the individual pauper, will lead to public pro- tion to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise

finite Iove. Can you as a patriot array your country in opposition to every attribute of the eternal God? Remember also that your life will have a page in this world's history. An opposing the bill. On the other hand, in no peculiarly liable to privation, out of which the Unhappily, however, in this struggle between dependence. The difference between them gated to men within the reach of the tempta-"Hospitality and gifted harangues, pompous and white paupers, is, that they are dependent tions which the latter holds out as the reward resolutions and able disquisitions upon fields of upon the charity of their masters, who exact of a betrayal of trust. The heavy money-bags more than payment for what they give, while of the Treasury have been east into the scale, the white paupers are dependent upon the and there is good reason to fear that they will State, which relieves their wants when neces- turn it against Freedom and the popular will. sary, without making slaves of them.

expect more physical suffering in the truculent | Bill will become a law. latitudes of the North than, the genial climes | What will then follow? Will the betrayed and great enough to counteract that injustice of the South. The census anables us to verify People rise in their indignation and repeal the by State interposition, your foreign trade will this presumption. The whole number of na- law? Or will they be soothed into acquiestive paupers at public charge on the 1st of cence by the assurance of Northern statesmer June, 1850, was-

In other words, in summer, when the two straction? Slavery will not be likely to go into sections are on an equal footing as to genial Nebraska, under any circumstances. Why weather, the free States have fewer paupers should the free States trouble themselves about receiving public support than the slave States; a word more or less in the Bill organizing Terfor while the free population of the latter ritories which are pretty sure of coming into scarcely exceeds one-fourth of the whole free the Union free? Let the South make the most population of the country, their paupers at of its barren victory. Why should the North public charge on the 1st of June, 1850, were a keep up a useless agitation of the subject? outhern Whig members of Congress are slave States. It is high time, it says, to pre-simple enactment of a law, apparently value-little less than one-third of the whole number. But suppose the Bill, after all, is defeated in ready to butcher the Whig party, they must prepare to face such a body of the free Whigs, they now interests, and relying upon their own free Democrats, and Free Soilers, as they never the worst, by directing attention to of the greatest benefit."

This face, yet in its practical operations of the greatest benefit."

This face, yet in its practical operations of the greatest benefit."

This face, yet in its practical operations of the greatest benefit."

This face, yet in its practical operations of the greatest benefit."

The face worst, by directing attention to of the greatest benefit."

In the year 1832. I think, the Legislature forming but they are the greatest benefit." resources. They have been tributary to the "In the year 1832, I think, the Legislature fering, but that, when the operation of this cause and saved the Compromise, has nothing further is suspended, there is a greater number of pau- to do. Agitation is superfluous; the blessed pers at public expense in the slave States, than quiet following the Compromises of 1850 is re-

> This conclusion is reached also by instituting adopt -- a certain and disgraceful destiny awaits | the Federal Government, by giving to your im- other comparisons. Take, for instance, the three | ers of public opinion in the North are reason States, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, and compare ing. Admit (what we do not for a moment not import their goods in vessels owned in South them with Kentucky, Tennessee, and Missouri. They do not differ much in soil or natural event, obtain a permanent foothold in Nebras-Mr. London is rather unfortunate in his se- advantages; and they are all agricultural. The ka and Kansas. Do we not know that Young lection of a case to illustrate the value of chief difference between them lies in the char- America is grasping after new territory, now such enactments. Of the wonderful benefits acter of their institutions—one class being slave without the limits of the United States? A derived by South Carolina from this law, we States, the other free. Now, the Census shows | gigantic scheme of conquest and annexation is cial documents that the whole number of ves- year 1850, at public expense, in the three slave of thousands of slaves, Hayti with its million sels of all corts built in South Carolina, in the States, was as 1 to 654 of the whole free popu- of free blacks to be re-enslaved, Mexico, and year 1852, was precisely seven, with a total lation; while in the three free States it was as Central America. The repeal of the Missouri

ler. What do they intend to do? Cling to a strength. Nothing can so effectually protect to \$2,058,870 in 1840, had increased in 1852 to Texas, Mississippi, and Arkansas, those South a majority in Congress. Establish the princi-\$2,175,614—an astonishing increase in twelve ern States, which are comparatively exempt ple that Congress cannot interfere with the from a rigorous climate and extremes of tem-It is curious to see these Slavery men, so perature, we find that the whole number of majority becomes the silent and powerless full of admiration for the principle of Free paupers in them, in the year 1852, was but spectator of the triumphant progress of the exto an invitation to attend the coming ConvenTrade in Federal politics, so abounding in ar901, or 1 in 1,444 of the free population; while scrable institution from the Atlantic to the guments designed to convince the Northern the rest of the slave States contained 15,510 Pacific, and from its present boundary on the Democracy that a tax on imports is a tax on paupers, or 1 in 335. Does the Herald pretend consumption, repudiating the principle utterly to say that the social system in Mississippi, in State legislation. Here is a Southern man, Arkansas, and Texas, is higher and more benefor example, who, without any regard to the ficent than that of Virginia, South Carolina, giving the free States an opportunity to com-

should the opponents of the obnoxious measure institution of Slavery, and you will find many nations and among the States, and enjoins ness of the Herald in comparing the six New ed or victorious in the present struggle, Slavery quarrel among themselves? Why suffer anti- projects submitted for the consideration of the that all duties and imposts shall be equal, and England States, exposed to terribly severe and quated names and issues to prevent their co- Convention; you will have a report, some reso- in contempt of the whole scheme of Free protracted winters, with six Southern States, operation against it? The New York Evening lutions, and a good many very eloquent speech- Trade, would induce the Southern States to where the winters are short and comparatively mand perpetual agitation and aggression. establish the policy of Protection—to tax the mild. The random assertion which closes the will renew the conflict, in utter disregard of its millions of consumers in those States for the foregoing extract, "that the same advantage pledges and compromises. It must feed upon benefit of a few hundred importers in half a will appear to the South, in the comparative the life-blood of new territory, or die. returns of the idiotic, the deaf and dumb, the planters pay an extra cost for their aupplies, | blind, and insare," is equally untenable. By for the pleasure of having them produced in referring to the Census, it will be found that England, and brought to them by a Charleston | the proportions of mutes and of blind in the two which to admire more, the wisdom of this ad- is a slight disproportion against the free States, vice, or the profound knowledge of, and respect | while of the idiotic there is a more decided disproportion against the slave States. Thus, the But we need not be surprised at any ab. proportion of insane in the free States in 1850 will never do for the supporters of Slavery to THE NEBRASKA QUESTION - SOUTHERN AND appeal to any trustworthy statistics to show its superiority over free labor institutions. Suppose the Herald try again; or, should its courage fail, perhaps Senator Butler, who, in a late speech in the Senate, made quite a free, if not udicious, use of statistics, would like to institute some comparisons.

THE OCCASION AND ITS DUTIES.

If appearances are at all trustworthy, the geographical question mooted by a late eminent New England statesman may be consid-Dominion, not half a dozen vessels doing its that it should therefore be extinguished as soon ered as good as settled. There is a North. It begins to be understood that it is hardly safe for political filibusters and piratical adventurers to ignore its existence, and treat it as a fabulous Cape Flyaway or Isle of St. Brandan's. The Nebraska mischief, like most other evils, white slavery system of the North, in contra- has its incidental and unlooked-for compensations-it has revealed the North,

The action of the Legislatures of New York, Maine, Rhode Island, and Massachusetts; the public meetings of men of all parties in nearly six New England States of Maine, New Hamp- all the principal cities and towns of the Free States; the municipal elections of Detroit and vote in New Hampshire, although the friends braska question had nothing to do with the State election; the united remonstrance of the clergy of New England, of all denominations Recapitulation. Six New England States, and all political parties these are among the population 2,705,896, native paupers 19,000; indications of a development of Northern feeling, which can scarcely be mistaken.

There is a North! The returns of the New Hampshire election must, we think, satisfy the free States. such skeptics even as General Pierce and Sec-

Look at one significant fact. Heretofore. whenever any Administration, Whig or Demoeratic, has taken the responsibility of a measure pending in Congress, there has been no difficulty in getting up public meetings in its fayor, and in giving it the support of caucuses the South in the comparative returns of the and conventions. In this respect the Nebraska Divine Providence does not mack us in pre-Bill presents a striking exception. It is an senting these great opportunities for the ad-Administration measure. It is urged with all vancement of humanity. It gives the Man for We have no doubt that all this is received as the appliances of party machinery and Gov- the Hour-the strong, hold hand, to grasp the gospel by the Pro-Slavery readers of the Her- ernmental patronage. The President and his forelock of the passing Occasion. When such Cabinet are irretrievably involved in it. They a man shall unmistakably reveal himself, whathave made its support a test of party sound- ever may have been his party name or connec ness, and, what is more to the purpose, a condition of cffice. Yet, while all over the free the Empire State, by the Mississippi or the According to these returns, the whole num- States, public meetings are convened against Colorado, all who love liberty, and desire the ber of native paupers that received public sup- the measure—meetings unprecedented for num- peace, honor, and prosperity of the several port in all the States within the year ending bers and for the determined spirit of their sneeches and resolves—we hear of only two naturally rally about him. But, in the mean or three feeble attempts at popular demonstra-

tainers. Sold to the Demon of Patronage, and to the selish appeals of the present leaders of renouncing all pretensions to self-control and parties. It needs but to be begun at Wash private judgment, they have no alternative ington; the great mass of the People of the hut to yield passively whenever it suits the free States, now anxiously waiting for it, will convenience of the pecessity of their master to take hold of it at once, and carry it forward These tables show that in the course of one get up a grand national puppet-dance of office- to its consummation. year, the relative number of paupers receiving holders. They have stood alone in opposition public support in the Free States is a little to the Anti-Nebraska demonstrations in their larger than in the Slave States. But, this respective localities the People of all par- said to have been already commenced with the proves nothing against free labor institutions, ties on one side; Collector, Postmaster, and a free blacks, and hence it is argued that the lust of aggrandizement, it has done more than from the North, southwardly; but these tables,

and the introduction of Slavery into the great

We are told that the President has already se-3. But, other things being equal, without any cured the requisite number of Congressional reference to institutions, we might naturally traitors, and that, in spite of all opposition, the

that "no great interest is at stake?" Will In the free States, 24,802 they not be told that it is only the concession In the slave States, 12,114 of a principle to the Slave Power—a mere ab-

So we fear too many who assume to be lead-

believe, however) that Slavery will not, in any Compromise would leave Slavery free course in all these vast territories. The free States have Rio del Norte to the Isthmus of Darien.

The defeat of this Bill is, then, of the utmost importance. It will lessen the danger, and, by bine their political strength, perhaps avert i altogether. But one thing is certain. Defeat-

Northern divines were congratulating one andisgraceful and wicked concessions to Slaverythe great Disturber was maturing the plot for extending its power over those vast Territories of the West which its own pledges and votes had confirmed to Freedom forever. What has been, will be. New plots will be organized new aggressions concerted. How many more times must the North be braved in the mortar. before it will learn the first lesson of self-pres-"The Fugitive Slave Law," says Ralph Wal-

do Emerson, "partially unglued the eyes of the North, and now the Nebraska bill leaves us staring." The blindest Hunkerism sees at last, what it has so long denied, that Slavery is itself the agitator and aggressor - an everactive disturbing force, urging its schemes of propagandism, without regard to "peace tions, with a step as steady as time, and an appetite as insatiable as death. Now, then, is course of policy. The union, persistent energy, and audacity of the South, in extending and strengthening the accursed institution, must now be met by corresponding union, energy, and boldness, on the part of the North, in denationalizing, limiting, and restraining it.

The present is the time for action. Let the movement begin at Washington at this very session. Let those who are willing to stand on the question of Slavery where the fathers of the Republic stood, unite, irrespective of party names, to form a LEAGUE OF FREEDOM the nucleus of a mighty organization throughout the country, having for its watchwords -

No more slave States. The General Government relieved from all responsibility for Slavery.

No interference by the General Government with Slavery in the slave States. No interference with the right of jury trial, the writ of habeas corpus, and other guarantees of life, likerty, and the pursuit of happiness, in

Slavery left to itself in the States which cher ish it, without any extraneous aid or comfort, to reconcile itself as it best may to the progress of civilization and Christianity, and to the liberal spirit of the age. Such a movement as is here contemplated

will naturally demand a leader-an embodiment of its idea. He will not be wanting. The States, and the permanence of their Union, will time, let the movement be commenced, and vigorously prosecuted, whatever may be the This is not the fault of the Goverment re- fate of the Nebraska Bill, and without regard

CENTRALISM VS. POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY. | ident and Senate of the United States, and to

The American People are so well satisfied with the personal freedom they enjoy, that they do not often trouble themselves with questions concerning the great power they have intrusted to the President and the Senate, and the manner in which these agents shield themselves from a proper responsibility. They boast of their devotion to the principle of Self-Government, and congratulate themselves for having embodied it in their institutions, when practishare of the governing power.

Some of the most important acts of the Government, marking indeed epochs in our history, have been undertaken and carried through without instruction or intimation from the People. Witness the purchase of Louisiana and Florida, the annexation of Texas, the Mexico and California-acts, not dictated or and it will be an easy decision for them to suggested by the People, or the People's Representatives, but initiated and consummated by Executive Power, acting for the most part secretly and irresponsibly.

It is because we are so accustomed to this policy, that we read without surprise the correspondence in relation to Cuba, submitted to Congress at its last session; disclosing the fact that a President of the United States, on his own responsibility, without instruction or suggestion from the People or their Representatives, without the slightest intimation of his and from Spain, for a sum not less than one hundred millions of dollars-in other words. tory, to be introduced into their Union on an quences." equal footing with them, and all this without saying, by your leave, O Sovereign People!

it was announced, last summer, that the ques- of additional slave territory. * * * We must retions of Reciprocal Trade with Canada, the enforce the powers of Slabery as an element of Fisheries, West India Commerce, and Central American relations, were subjects of negotiation between Mr. Crampton and Secretary Slavery. Marcy, who would probably agree upon some general scheme of settlement. True, it might

Senate, a Treaty, by which certain claims of citizens of the United States on Mexico are to be assumed by our Government, by which the boundaries of the country are to be changed, and a large tract of foreign Territory added, by which certain facilities for constructing a railway by a Southern route from the Atlantic to the Pacific, are to be secured, and by which twenty or twenty-five millions of dollars are to be taken from the Treasury and handed to Santa Anna. By some means unknown, against the will of the Senate, the plan of the Treaty leaked out; but all the corabout the Africanization of Cuba. It goes respondence in connection with it, and the for Cuba, to prevent the abolition of Slavery proceedings of the Senate and President in re- in that island, to strengthen the system in this ation to it, are carefully concealed from the country, to secure to the South political con-People. They are not to know what causes trol and its just ascendency, and to prepare it led to its formation, what circumstances trans- for a Dissolution of the Union. No other mopired during the negotiation, what interests tives are assigned; not the slightest allusion is were chiefly intended to be promoted by it, made to the effects of the measure upon the what are the reasons assigned for and against it. In fact, they are to be kept in the dark not worthy a moment's consideration. Cuba concerning its causes, nature, and consequen- is to be annexed, solely to give stability to Slaces, until the Treaty shall have been ratified, very, and supremacy to the Slave Interest. and they be called upon to pay the twenty When it is considered that but a small mi-

ing secretly, are about to bind them to pay. tem of Slavery, that there are fifteen milto the exercise of these tremendous powers by are unfriendly to it, that the prosperity and an Executive and Senate, shielding themselves, power of the Union, and the high position meanwhile, from all responsibility to them, are the country holds in the great Family of Nafull of admiration at the zeal of Representations, depend mainly upon its freemen and tives, who, to save the Treasury and preserve its free labor institutions, these audacious the Constitution, scrutinize every proposition avowals of an intention to acquire Cuba, to vote money, whether to satisfy a petty claim for the single purpose of giving ascendency to of \$5,000, or the claim of the empire West for the Slave Interest, must either be regarded as half a million to improve its great rivers and the ravings of madmen, or as indications of harbors! We, the People, under our boasted the utter contempt habitually entertained for system of self-government, through our appro- the masses of the People, by the slaveholders. priate representatives, pass laws in relation to For, by whose money and arms is Cuba to be 'mint and rue and anise," but "weightier acquired? By the money and arms of the matters," involving Questions of Peace and American People: and for what purpose? To War, Questions of Boundary and Empire, Ques- subject them to the domineering aristocracy of tions affecting the Perpetuity of our Union, we slaveholders! The Enquirer must believe consign to the irresponsible action of the them fools, or it is itself mad. President and Senate, acting in secret con-

the newspapers. The Northern press knows little about it, and seems to care less. The Southern papers, that notice it at all, are ear- the inhabitants of the several States. A carenestly in favor of it on avowed sectional grounds. ful analysis of it will show the general course particular provisions of the Treaty, but by cer- been influenced by peculiarities of the social tain ulterior schemes of nullification or disunion, supposed to be favored, if not aimed at. by that part of it which secures facilities for a great railway across the continent by the

phis as an intermediate point.

According to a writer in the Washington Union, who appears to be familiar with the country proposed to be ceded, and its records, that Vermont and Connecticut, of the Northit comprises an area of some forty millions of ern States, have lost more by emigration than acres, enough to form two States, and abounds even the States named, admitting the number in mineral wealth, besides being suitable in of slaves in the latter as an element of the most parts for cultivation. The Richmond calculation. But, we have prepared several (Va.) Enquirer claims that these States will tables from the returns of the Census, which be slaveholding; the New York Daily Times, will be found far more instructive. an advocate of the Treaty, admits this; and the Charleston (S. C.) Courier is specially de the slaveholding States, residing in 1850, in lighted, because it embraces the Southern route the New England, the Middle and the Free for a railroad to the Pacific. It embraces, it says, "the Garay route of the Pacific railway, tives of the Free States residing in the Atlantic through the valley of Gila, (the very route designated by General Gadsden himself at the Memphis Convention, of which he was a member, of which Charleston is the Atlantic and Me., San Diego the Pacific terminus, with Memphis N. H., as the intermediate station. * * * The new Vt., domain acquired, it is sug ested to form into a Mass, 2,980 new Territory, (and hereafter into one or more States,) by the name of Arresonia; the first Governor of which ought to be a South Carolinian, as a tribute to South Carolina diplo-

But, whatever of truth may be in these speculations, whatever credit should be given to the intimations thrown out of Disunion purposes in connection with the Treaty, the People are in the dark. Boundaries are to be altered, N. Carolina, 2,167 foreign territory is to be acquired, railroad | S. Carolina, connection with the Pacific is to be provided Georgia, for, and twenty millions of their money are to be expended, and they are to know nothing of the merits or demerits of the whole transaction until it be done, and done so that it cannot be The Slaveholding Oligarchy, which thus far Natives of the Eastern Free States in

has generally controlled and used as its instrument the so-called Democratic Party of the country, has inscribed upon the hanner of this Party, the reserved Rights of the People and the States, Strict Construction, and Opposition to Centralism; and yet, driven on by its inherent and dangerous powers in the hands of the Pres- presents an exception, the course of emigration

shield them from responsibility in exercising

BOLD AVOWALS.

Not long since, we quoted several extracts from Southern papers in the Slave Interest, insisting that now, when France and England are likely to find full employment for their arms and arts in the East, is the time for putting in operation vigorous measures for the acquisi tion of Cuba. About the same time, Mr. Butcally they have deprived themselves of a large ler, of South Carolina, in the course of a speech in the Senate, said:

"If Russia shall be crushed as a Power in Europe, by the combination of France and England, the termination of that war will place France and England in a position to induce them to interfere with American affairs. They will come out of that war, if they shall crush and and Florida, the annexation of Texas, the war with Mexico, and the acquisition of New war and victory, without bread, without clothes,

'Cry Havoc, and let slip the dogs of war' upon our Southern islands, for I call them ours Perhaps the blood around those islands, in the ea-fights which will take place, will be the language in which to write its history.

"Our Southern islands!"

The Richmond (Va.) Enquirer urges the acuisition of Cuba, "not from any covetous mo tive," or from sympathy with "filibusterism." "Our view of the policy of this measure," it says, "as of every other, is determined by the varamount and controlling consideration

Southern interests. It is because we regard purpose or motive, had offered to purchase that the acquisition of Cuba as essential to the staforego our habitual repugnance to political to pledge the money of the People and of the change, and to advocate a measure of such States for the purchase of a vast foreign terri- vast, and, in some respects, uncertain conse

"The only possible way in which the South Nor did it strike any one as unusual, when Anti-Slavery fanaticism, is by the acquisition political control, and this can only he done his he annexation of Cuba. In no other direction there a chance for the aggrandizement of Again:

"The intrigues of Great Britain for the abo be supposed that some of these questions be-long properly to the Legislative Department of a zeal and an energy which cannot fail of sucthe Government, but our People seem to admit cess, unless the United States interfere to prethat there is no limit to the Treaty-making mode by which this may be done, is by the vent the consummation. The only effectual transfer of the island to the dominion of the

> "If we contemplate the possible alternative of the disruption of the Union, by the mad spirit of Abolition, the necessity for the acquisition of Cuba as a support to the South, becomes even possession of an hostile interest, Southern Slavery would be exposed to an assault which it could neither resist nor endure. With Cuba as very might bid defiance to its enemies?

These are bold avowals. The Enquirer throws off all disguise, does not stoop to evasion, disdains ambiguous, clap-trap appeals general interests of the country. They are millions, which the President and Senate, act- nority in the South is interested in this sys-

THE MOVEMENTS OF OUR HOME POPULATION

prepared by Mr. Kennedy, contains no table In the Senate, we learn that it has given rise to of emigration within our borders, the comparprotracted and warm debates, even some Ad- ative migratory tendencies of the population ministration Senators feeling constrained to in different sections, how the ideas and instioppose it; and it is intimated that this oppositutions of one section have been impressed upon tion has been provoked, not so much by the another, and how far inter-migration has

system. It is remarked in the Abstract that out of migrated and settled beyond the States of their outhern route, from Charleston on the At- birth; that 335,000 natives of Virginia, equal lantic, to San Diego on the Pacific, with Mem- to 26 per cent. of all its natives at the date of the Census, 163,000 of South Carolina, 36 31 per cent., were living in other States; and

Table 1st shows the number of natives of

and in the Gulf and Mississippi Slave States Natives of the Slave States in-New England. Middle States. 458 N. Y, 12,625 Ohio, 152,319 215 N. J., 140 Pa., 47.180 Ia.

4110 Mich., 3,634 III, 144.809 Iowa, 31,392 63.915 6.165 Total, 609,631.

4.517

7.965

6.571

14,567

Natives of the Free States in the-Atlantic Slave States. Gulf and Miss. Sl. Stat. Maryland, 23,815 Alahama. Louisiana, 4 249

Dis. Colum., 3,654 Tennessee Kentuck v. Total 208 998

Natives of the Western Free States in Slave States. The general course of emigration, under the

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL.

1850, while the North and West were represent- tutions and Interests. ed in the South and Southwest by only 208,000 inhabitants, the latter were represented in the former by nearly three times that number. This result of course is attributable to the same cause which turns the tide of European immigration from the Southern to the Northern and Western States.

Wealth of soil and beauty of climate cannot overcome the repellent influences of the system of Slave Labor. Natives of the slave States more readily adapt themselves to Free Labor institutions than those of free States do to

The States of the South, in which public sentiment on the subject of Slavery is most tolthese the proportion of natives of the free States is largest, varying from one-eighth in Missouri, to one sixteenth and a little upwards in the the Free West, and you will find that Indiana, Slavery sentiment is most decided.

mean by the old Free States, New England, | tinel is with the polemies of the Bible? New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania; by

100	ates in—		Dunies vic-		
Florida,	1,673	-	4	20 268	
Alabama,	4,051	- 1		147,433	
Mississippi,	3,177	-	-	76,189	
Louisians,	12,175	= 4. 11	-	18,361	
Texas,	4,105	-	120	21 513	
Arkansas,	1,888			24,878	
Tennessee,	4.783	-	-	140,445	
Kentucky,	13 689	-		80,281	
Missouri	17,470	2 '		67,067	
	63,217			596,435	
Ohio,	374,177.	-	-	134,765	
Michigan,	179,703	30	1 2	2,915	
Indiana,	87,038			93,015	
Illinois,	147,490	20	-	52,572	
Iowa,	29,692	-		12,942	
Wisconsin,	106,761	-		3,171	
California,	27,424	24	-	7,384	
	912,285			306,764	
Totals,	975,502	-		903,199	

old Slave States was nearly three times greater, United States!

with a white population not one third as large, tervention against all wrong-doing. nearly as many emigrants to new States and Territories? What other reasons can be assigned but the exhausting nature of slave labor, its inherent incompatibility with other and productive modes of Industry, and its oppressive bearing upon the masses of the Peo-

new Slave States; their poor white neighbors example, Indiana furnished homes to thirtyin Kentucky-the great mass of whom had sought shelter in that Free State from the oppression of a system which, by excluding free labor to a great extent must drive out a free laboring population.

Lock again at the table, and see how Free Soil attracts the tide even of home emigration: 1.219,000 natives of the old States in a million of their sons to the Free West, and 300,000 natives of the old Slave States seek their homes on Free Soil. And yet the Slaveholding West has an area 200,000 square miles larger than that of the Free West, leven em-

Free Soil and Free Labor. They show that the instincts of the American People are in them-that Slave Labor exhausts the soil, discourages Industry, oppresses and drives into exile the poor freeman, checks population, impairs the power of the State, and is detested and shunned by four-lifths of the American

In full view of all this, the present Conurged by the President, to repeal the Missouri Compromise, which since 1820 has consecrated to Freedom and Free Labor the soil of our vast Western Territory, to which the poorer classes of the South, the working men of the North, and the hardy sons of toil, driven out of oppressed Europe, are looking for free and independent homes! No wonder that the People, wherever they are free to speak, are thundering their protests against this meditated outrage. The excitement is more manifest among our Northern citizens and the naturalized population, but there are hundreds of thousands in the South who sympathize with them. The following memorial, signed by style for the purpose, of a beautiful voyage, in forty-one citizens of one or two counties in a beautiful steamer, under the command of its North Carolina, presented the other day in the owner, the veteran Captain Vanderbilt, who, Senate by Mr. Badger, utters the sentiments | having made a million or two, determined to of a large class of Southern men, specially in- let the world see that he knew how to spend it terested in the preservation of Free Scil.

of the United States in Congress assembled: We the undersigned, citizens of Perquimans and Chowan counties, North Carolina, respectfully, but earnestly, entreat Congress to pass no bill de Montpensier was happy in the selection of interfering in any way with the application of Dumas to be the historian of his progress when the "Missouri Compromise" to the Territory of Nebraska. We do so from the conviction of the Infants in like manner was Castein that the passage of any bill rendering said

being on the whole just the reverse. For, in summate this outrage upon Free Labor Insti- of his, leaving the impression upon the reader

"POLITICAL PREACHERS."

gun of Abolitionism, is rather gravelled by the corded. Indeed, those glorious days spent by reproofs we have felt it our duty to administer the party in the port of Southampton are to the Political Preachers. It seems to think that we would have had nothing but kind words for them, had they acquiesced in Slavery as 'a necessary part of the religion of the humble Saviour.' All that we have to say on that subject is, that we desire the clergy, whether for or against Nebraska, to keep the

which we live, neither establish nor inhibit Slavery. They permit and protect it. Under erant, are Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Lou- a Christian, or a man may refuse to hold slaves, isiana, Texas, Kentucky, and Missouri; and in | and be a Christian. Men are not commanded by the Saviour, in any of his teachings, to abolsh Slavery. So far from there being any ommand to abolish it, certain rules are preto one sixteenth and a little upwards in the scribed for the treatment of men held in servitude and bondage."—Washington Sentinel.

Our neighbor thinks there is something in-Illinois, Iowa, and California, in which the congruous in the character of a "Political proportion of natives of slave States is largest, Preacher." What does he think of a theologiranging from one-fifth to one-sixth, the Pro- cal politician? The Sentinel arraigns Dootor Beecher for meddling with a political question, Our table, which follows, is still more sug. and at the same time undertakes himself to gestive. It shows the number of natives of the | meddle with a religious question. Is not the

The Sentinel practically repudiates what it the old Slave States, Delaware, Maryland, calls upon the clergy to do- Keep the subject tory of the Jews, the Conquest of Jerusalem, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and disconnected from religion." It appeals to Christianity to show that it has no connection Natives of Old Free Natives of Old Slave with Christianity—they appeal to Christianity Oriental and Sacred Scenes. By Fisher Howe. to show that it has. A fair question, Mr. Sentinel, and it will not do for you to deny them a right you claim for yourself.

On the whole, your performances as a more than can be said of your polemics. The written in a very pleasing style. the time of the advent of Christianity, was chiefly white slavery; the Slavery, then, which the Sentinel's Christianity permitted and protected, was the Slavery of white men; and it of the Sentinel, who is a Democrat, a progresthat the religion of Jesus Christ sanctions Slavery in itself, without regard to the color or Free States - - 1,219,044 race of its victims, the Slavery of the white do. in new Slave States 659,652 as well as the black man—sanctioned and The old Slave States in 1850 contained an protected a system, under which white slaves

in proportion to its population, than from the We claim to live under a better dispensation. | the leading questions of the present day. | old Free States; for while the latter were repre- Let the editor of the Sentinel, if he please, sented in the new States by 975,512 of their cling to a religion that would authorize his natives, the latter, with a population not one brother of the Union, had he the power, to set third as large, was represented by 903,512 of him to work in his office, work without wages, to flog him for disobedience, to sell him on the Now, why is it that these Slave States, con- block, and to separate him at his pleasure taining an aggregate area, 30,000 square miles from his family. We believe in no such relilarger than the aggregate area of the Free gion. The Christianity we believe and reverance States, surpassing them in climate, and at is that, whose golden rule is, Do unto others least equalling them in soil, water-power, min- what you would have others do to you-a grand, eral resources, and all natural capabilities, ever-present, ever-working Principle of In-

LITERARY NOTICES.

Published by M. W. Dodd, New York. For sale by Gray & Ballantyne, Washington, D. C.

In this travelling age, when everybody who goes abroad writes a book, and tells us just Slaveholders seek the rich bottoms of the what hundreds have told us before, it is refreshing to find something that bears the stamp crowd into the new Free States. In 1852, for of freshness and originality. The work before us is of this character; no dull, monotonous list of places passed at railroad speed, but a lively mated, always giving a clear idea of the object, and sufficiently minute to answer for a guide-book, yet never continuing long enough to be tedious. Neither does the author inflict upon his readers a long account of his intense

is fain to turn away and leave the page unmore with one stroke of the pencil than an other would with a hundred, he says a few significant words, and then, like the ever-chan-The interest of the work is greatly enhanced

by brief sketches he gives in passing of whatever historical association or important event high recommendation to the book; and we most readable and instructive book of travels, embracing the same field," we have had before usin a long time. Let those who have a penchant | rent medical literature and science. for foreign travel, without the power to gratify it, read this book. It will be the best substigress is called upon by the slaveholders and tute for the desired enjoyment he can find

"He travels, and I too. I tread his decks, Ascend his topmasts, through his peering eyes Discover countries, with a kindred heart, Suffer his wees and share in his escapes; While fancy, like the finger of a clock,

Runs the great circuit, and is still at home."

THE CRUISE OF THE STEAM YACHT NORTH STAR A narrative of the Excursion of Mr. Vanderbilt's Italy, Malta, Turkey, and Madeira. By the Rev. John Overton Choules, D. D. Boston: Gould & D. C. 1 vol., pp. 353.

This is a beautiful book, written in the best "To the Senate and House of Representatives | ing party, consisting of the Captain and his family only, including, as was most fitting, a chaplain and historiographer; and if the Duke of the Infanta, in like manner was Captain York Tribune remarks, has hitherto mistaken Vanderbilt fortunate in selecting as his chaplain and historian the companionable, gifted, The friend who sent the petition informs us and variously-accomplished, Doctor John Overthat several slaveholders signed it unhesitating ton Choules. Nobody need fear of finding by apoplexy, while charging the grand jury at ly, and that more signatures might have been mixed up in these pages matters irrelevant; Stafford, of Thomas Noon Talfourd, Justice, got, had there been time. And let it be ob- for, though written by a Doctor of Divinity, is reported in the latest English papers, which served, that although the politicians through there is no divinity, nor pious reflections, nor supply cordial biographical notices of the dethe Press of the South, always in the interest extracts from his diary, obtruding themselves | ceased. Mr. Talfourd was widely known by of the Ruling Class, are vociferously demanding into the midst of pages giving accounts of the his literary labors, and much esteemed in prithe repeal of the Compromise, not a public good times they all had abroad. Captain Van- vate life. He was in early life a reporter for meeting of Southern citizens anywhere has yet | derbilt, as is well known, is remarkable for | the daily press, having previously been adterseness of expression, a compacted force of mitted to the bar. His arst tragedy, Ion, was

that the Reverend Doctor has a most marvellous memory; and not only the Captain's tablespeeches, but those of the son-in-law, and the "The National Era, of this city, the great Reverend Chaplain himself, are all duly rethe party in the port of Southampton are worthy of living in the memories of all who were participants of the feast of good things,

and of wines well refined. In conclusion, we lay down this book with the most kindly sentiments for all on board, and of all for the historiographer; and the subject disconnected from religion.

"The doctrines of the divine Founder of the feeling flowed in upon us as we came to the Christian system, like the Constitution under last page, which Cowper has expressed for us: "Now let us sing, long live the king,

And Gilpin, long live he; And when he next doth ride abroad, May I be there to see."

Being a Review of the Principal Events in the World, as they bear upon the state of Religion, from the close of the Old Testament History to the establishment of Christianity. By D. Davidson. Three volumes in one. New York: Carter & Brothham. Washington, D. C.

Most people suppose the historical books bound up in the Apocrypha in the Family Bible supply the links of history between the close of the Old Testament and the New Testament. old Free States and the old Slave States, in the Doctor as well qualified to deal with the polinew Slave States and the new Free States. We ties of his country, as the politician of the Sen- has been written recently, and all readers of the Scriptures will find here just what they have felt a need of-the completion of the Histhe Roman Empire.

New York : M. W. Dodd. 1 volume. For sale by Gray & Ballantyne, Washington, D. C.

This is a beautifully-printed book. These scenes are in Greece-the chapters are devoted "theological politician" are not quite so gred. to Athens, Constantinople, Tyre, Samaria, Jeitable as theirs, in the character of "political rusalem, the Jordan, the Dead Sea, &c., &c., preachers." Their politics are sound, which is and are illustrated by maps and plates, and

Slavery prevailing in the Roman empire at Annual of Scientific Discovery, for 1854. Edited by David A. Wells, A. M. Boston : Gould & Lincoln. For sale by Taylor & Maury, Washington, D. C. 1 vol., pp. 398.

This is now a standard work. The amount had its origin in just such causes as black Sla- of labor in its compilation is vast, and the very in our day has grown out of. The editor value of such a publication cannot but grow into public estimation. This volume is equal sive Democrat, a Jeffersonian Democrat, a to all its predecessors; and we would gladly Democrat of the largest liberty order, believes | make large selections of its pages, if we had

> NOAH AND HIS TIMES. By Rev. J. M. Olmstead. Boston: Gould & Lincoln. 1 vol., pp. 413. For sale by Taylor & Maury, Washington, D. C.

At first, we were disposed to look at this aggregate white population, in round numbers, were bought and sold like brutes, work- book as another specimen of the art of bookof 2.700,000, or 31.86 to the square mile; the ed without wages, scourged without mercy, making. The title, "Noah and his Times," old Free States, a population of about 8,500,000, and put to death whenever it suited the whim seemed to indicate that all that was true was or 63 to the square mile, and yet this table or passion of the master, without violation of not new, and all that was new could not be shows that the emigration from the former is law! That is the Sentinel's idea of Christian- true: but we confess the book is a true book; nearly as large absolutely as from the latter; ity, which it accepts as a beneficent system of and the considerations and inquiries relative to in other words, that the emigration from the Non-Intervention, like the Constitution of the the antediluvian and earlier postdiluvian periods are naturally and clearly connected with

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW. January, 1854. New York: Leonard Scott & Co. For sale by Taylor & apologize for having done so.

"The people are not on the fence in this matter of Nebraska. You have assembled this evening, to protest against a most outrageous Maury, Washington, D. C.

EDINBURGH REVIEW. January, 1854. Published and for sale as above.

The pressure of politics has prevented an earlier notice of these invaluable Reviews. Among the articles of special and significant interest in the Westminster, we would point to one on "English Religion," another on England's Foreign Policy, and a third on "Strikes" and "Lookouts."

The Edinburgh contains a very interesting review of Thackeray's works, and an instructive paper on the Machinery of Parliamentary Legislation, beside other articles that may be read with profit.

CHEMISTRY OF COMMON LIFE. By James F. W. Johnston, M. A., F. R. S., &c. New York: D. Appleton & Co. For sale by R. Farnham, Pa. avenue,

lish edition, intended for the million. The topics of this number are, "The air we breathe, the water we drink, the soil we cultivate, and the plants we rear." It comprises two English numbers, and the price is 25 cents.

lished and for sale as above. We have heretofore noticed this work at ome length. The present volume contains the speeches of Mr. Calhoun on important political questions, from the year 1841 to the year 1850. Considering the authority of his name and the force of his influence in the South, this collec-

Fire. By Charles Dickens. Boston: Fettridge & Co. For sale by Franck Taylor, Penn. avenue,

There are good stories here, in Dickens's style, which of course pleases everybody—and

all for 121/2 cents.

Edited by Isaac Hays, M. D. Philadelphia: Blanchard & Lea. For sale as above.

This quarterly Journal of Medicine contains in each number 282 pages, and the price per annum is five dollars. It is edited with ability and care, and presents a very full view of cur-A NoveL.-We have received from Mr. T.

B. Peterson, publisher, Philadelphia, a copy of his thirty-eight-cent edition of " The Fortune Hunter," by Mrs. Anna Cora Mowatt, a fair modern novel, abounding in exciting and welldescribed incidents, with little elegance or variety of style, but tending to the inculcation of a wholesome moral.

THE GERMAN PRESS ON NEBRASKA.

The Cincinnati Gazette gives a list of the German journals throughout the Union, classi party to England, Russia, Denmark, France, Spain, | fied as they stand on the Nebraska question. against it, and are located as follows;

				Fa	r Bill.	Against	Bil
In	Massachus	setta	. 113		NAME OF TAXABLE PARTY.	1	
	New York	- 3	W.		1	15	
	New Jerse	Y -			were	1	
	Pennsylva	nia			-	14	
	Ohio -				4.	- 14	
	Indiana	-	W	*	1	. 3	
	Illinois ·	-	m 1	-	1.	6	
	Michigan	Sa :		-	-	1	
	Wisconsin		-	4	_	8	
	Iowa -	- 15 15		-		1	
	Missouri	-			1 .	4	
	Kentucky			-	-	- 4	
	Louisiana		The s		-	3	
	Maryland			-	1	.2	
	Texas /	2			1	2	
	California		-		_	1	
1	Vearly ever	y one	of th	hese	journ	als, the	Nev
	100		200	100	2.5	14 45	

sham Democracy for genuing.

Look at the tables, members of Songress, argument, and Spartan simplicity, rarely to be brought out in 1836. He became also an inand say whether, in the face of the facts they equalled; but, instead of these sententious ut- fluential member of the liberal party, in the with instructions to the committee to add to in a foreign war for Cuba. I am glad you are reveal, you will persist in attempting to con-terances, we have in these pages long speeches House of Commons. He was 59 years old.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION. Senate, Friday, March 31, 1854. Mr. Hunter moved to suspend all other business, to resume the consideration of the Deficiency bill; and after some remarks, the motion was agreed to by unanimous consent.

The question pending was on the motion by Mr. Thompson, of Kentucky, to add to the bill for appropriations for the completion of custom-houses at the following places: St. Louis, \$100,000; Mobile, \$65,000; Cincinnati, \$40,000; Louisville, \$40,000; Bangor,

\$20,000; Bath, \$20,000; Wilmington, \$12,000; To which Mr. Hamlin moved to add-for the purchase of a new site for a custom-house at San Francisco, \$250,000; and for rebuild-

ing the custom-house at Portland, \$200,000. Messrs. Adams and Fitzpatrick opposed the amendment, and Mr. Bayard supported it. The amendment proposed by Mr. Hamlin was agreed to. Mr. Dodge, of Iowa, moved to amend the

amendment-appropriations for the completion of marine hospitals at the following places: Cleveland, Ohio, \$25,000; St. Louis, \$10,000; Three volumes in one. New York: Carter & Brothers. For sale by Gray & Ballantyne and R. Farn-Francisco, \$44,000; Paducah, \$5,000; Evansville, \$3,000; and Burlington, \$15,000. Messrs. Hunter and Rusk opposed the amendment, and Messrs. Hamlin and Dodge

upported it. The debate was continued by several Senators, and Mr. Dodge's amendment was agreed

to—yeas 24, nays 17.

And then Mr. Thompson's amendment as amended was agreed to—yeas 23, nays 16.
The bill was then temporarily laid aside, and the bill for the relief of Hodges and Lansdale, compensating them for tobacco destroyed by the subversion of the Jews, and the triumph of the British, in 1814, was taken up and passed-

yeas 24, navs 17. The Deficiency bill was again resumed, and several small amendments were voted upon. Mr. Bell proposed an amendment, to allow R. H. Weightman for pay and mileage, as a Senator elect from New Mexico, under the atcempted State organization of 1850. This was debated at length, and was pending when this report was closed.

House of Representatives, March 31, 1854. Mr. Dunbar, by consent, presented the reso utions of the Legislature of Louisiana, asking a grant of land for the establishment of an asylum for the blind and dumb in that State; which was referred to the Committee on Pub-

ie Lands, and ordered to be printed. This being Private Bill day, a number of bills were called up in order. One relating to the carriage of the mail in stages between debate, participated in by Messrs. Phillips, Houston, Gray of Kentucky, and Jones of

Mr. Preston arose, and said that he would ask the indulgence of the House to permit him to make an explanation of a personal character. A debate had occurred on Monday last, which was marked by strong personalities, and which was made the subject of much discussion outside of the House. Mr. Cutting had referred the subject to Col. Monroe and Gen. Shields; and Mr. Breckinridge had submitted it to the consideration of Mr. Hawkins, of Kentucky, and Mr. Preston himself.

Mr. Preston said he was authorized by these gentlemen to state that the matter had been settled in a manner satisfactory to all friends. and honorable to the parties themselves. Another duty, he said, still devolved upon him. The gentlemen principally engaged in this transaction had both requested him to

Mr. Preston said, in conclusion, that it was with much gratification he was enabled to make this statement in relation to gentlemen who were destined to be so eminently useful to their country, and who deservedly possessed in so high a degree the admiration of their

On motion of Mr. Bocock, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the bill for the increase of the navy by the construction of six steamers, at an expense of some

ments were proposed and considered. Mr. Peckham read from a newspaper a statement to the effect that Lord Clarendon had, in council, expressed the opinion that Russian products, in whatsoever vessels they might be found, and by whomsoever owned, would be very anywhere. It exists among the barren to the Queen, praying that, in the event of liable to seizure upon the high seas; and he pines of the South. The bill of rights abol-war, direction might be given to cruisers to abliable to seizure upon the high seas; and he therefore moved to amend the bill by ordering the construction of nine steamers, alledging that it might become the duty of our Govern ment to resist the claim of Great Britain to the

right of search. The motion was not agreed to. Mr. Gerrit Smith proposed an amendment, stipulating that no ardent spirit should be ever taken aboard any of the proposed vessels, to be used as a beverage.

The Chairman (Mr. Haven) ruled the motion out of order. the Committee sustained it.

Senate, Monday April 3, 1854. Mr. Everett presented two remonstrances, ton, Massachusetts, against permitting Slavery in territory from which it is excluded by the

Missouri Compromise. from citizens of Indiana, and a like remon- to the Confederation, and the Constitution, were Another Round of Stories by the Christnas strange from citizens of Fitchburg, Massachu- simultaneous. The first acts of the Constitu- nothing new from the Danube.

> Mr. Gwin presented the memorial of merchants and others of San Francisco, praying that authority be given for the coinage of gold pieces of the value of fifty dollars.

Mr. Cass presented another memorial, praying that freedom of religious worship be secured to American citizens while in foreign In presenting it, he said that some time since ously, too, Slavery-compromise, and dough-

he had given notice of a motion that the report | faceism. mittee on Foreign Relations, be taken from the files, and referred again to that Committee. He now made that motion, but would not ask for its consideration at this time; if it should not interfere with any other business, he would ask the Senate to hear him on that motion, on this day three weeks hence.

The motion was postponed until that day. Mr. Pettit submitted a resolution calling for certain information respecting the execution of a treaty with the Pottawattomie Indians of Indiana. Adopted.

their execution, respecting the balance dry dock at Pensacola. Adopted. regulating the appointment of cadets to West | cheateries. Point, was again taken up, and dehated; after which, it was postponed for two weeks, and stantly going on, for more slave territory. The

the Senate proceeded to the consideration of Executive business. House of Representatives, April 3, 1854. The Speaker announced the first business in

Post Offices and Post Roads, increasing the pay she does hers, we shall have none either. of deputy postmasters.

Mr. Olds explained the bill at length, show-

tion had been reduced; and he urged the pro- corpses of his countrymen to empire? posed increase as a measure necessary to the proper administration of the Department.

Mr. Olds, after making a very ample explanation of the bill, concluded by demanding the fell! The South deserted Webster. She has

Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, asked that both motions might be withdrawn. Assent was given, Mr. Olds stipulating that

unwise, and had rendered the Department a more slave States.' burden upon the country.

Mr. Wood was followed by Mr. Hertie of the Deutche Freie Blatter, and by Oliver B.

privilege cost the Government two and a half millions of dollars per year. Mr. Jones thought this ought to be saved to dotus Wright, of Albany. the Government; and if it should be, the vast expenses of printing, now unwisely incurred by the Government, would be annihilated also. Mr. Olds further waived the previous ques-

and Post Roads, obtained the floor, and said that the franking privilege was not before the House. The question simply related to the equitable compensation of postmasters for services rendered. The committee are now pre-paring a bill to charge all franked matter to the Departments of the Government franking This would be just; and then it would be found that the Post Office Department is not an expense to the country, neither by its operations upon the land nor upon the ocean.

Mr. Upham, of the Committee on Post Offices

to increase the rates of postage.

Mr. Olds thought, from all the indications he had seen, that it would never henceforth be possible to increase the rates of postage one

erefore presented, as an amendment to the of terrible aspect. bill, another bill, designed to increase the rates of postage. Mr. Olds urged the demand for the previous

The question on Mr. Jones's motion to recommit the bill with instructions, was then decided in the negative. Mr. Olds explained that the bill before the

ing laws, the rates of compensation alone being third time; when laid upon the table. Negatived.
The bill was then passed.

THE PEOPLE OF ALBANY IN COUNCIL.

On Monday evening last, a meeting of citizens, without distinction of party, met at the Capitol, to protest against the Nebraska scheme. The Atlas remarks that it was particularly interesting on account of the number of electors of German birth present. But, that paper the carriage of the mail in stages between adds, we know of no portion of our citizens and will scarcely reappear this session. Some Montgomery and Mobile elicited a protracted who approve of the Nebraska bill. Any exsixty members did not relish the idea of their pression of a public meeting, less than the snug boroughs being disfranchised; and the whole body of electors, must, therefore, necessarily be inadequate.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. Cal-

vin Pepper. Hon. William Parmelee, Mayor, was elected President, and fifteen Vice Presidents and five Secretaries were appointed.

his eloquent remarks were received with ap-A series of admirable resolutions were read

by Isaac Edwards, Esq., and unanimously and restrained. dopted. promulgated, but the principles on which they Hon. Bradford R. Wood addressed the meet-

ing in his usual effective style. His speech is and of great importance to the commerce of thus epitomized:

evening, to protest against a most outrageous attempt to descrate free territory by Slavery, and very likely you will find out to-morrow morning, in some veracious print, that you attended an Abolition meeting! The Nebraska bill is an attempt to extend Slavery over a territory larger than all the free States east of fitted for Slavery. Why, then, repeal the Comwho talk about God's having written his laws of freedom on the soil and climate, claim a

are grossly ignorant of what he has written. Neither soil nor climate has abolished Slaished it in Massachusetts, and the moral sense of the people in Connecticut and New York. stain from interfering with neutral vessels not carrying contraband munitions of war, and Slave and free labor are everywhere antagonistic; and wherever Slavery gets a foothold, it will hold its own. Should it enter this ter ritory, it will not be eradicated. Missouri had and she has now probably over 1,000,000. Had Slavery been confined where the Ordi- The London money market was tight. nance of 1787 left it, it would now have been powerless. The giving up of all south of 36

"The foreign slave trade is treated as piracy trade is sought to throw the ægis of the Constitution. This is non-intervention with a vengeance! The Ordinance of 1787, which abol- francs. Mr. Sumner presented a like remonstrance ished Slavery in all the territory then belonging tion recognised that Ordinance. They were, in fact, part and parcel of each other. The Con- to act in accord with the Western Powers. stitution does not sanction Slavery; it only permitted it where it existed previous to its adoption, in the old thirteen colonies. Every printution is opposed to Slavery. For more than thirty years, this reading of that instrument was adhered to. Then came, and simultane-

"This was the first compromise; a Southern measure. Then followed a series of compro mises. Slavery, as insatiable as the grave, demanded more territory, and we had compro-mise No. 2. The annexation of Texas, by secured, instead of one slave State, the remain. | the Danube. der territory, all to be done without war, as was proposed by the patriot statesman, Benton, The attempted compromise No. 3, of 1848, was defeated—a significant fact for the future. Compromise No. 4 was the President-making, President-killing compromise of 1850—the fa-Mr. Morton submitted a resolution calling ther or mother, (I am not sure of the sex.) as I | Candia. for information respecting the contracts, and contend, of this infamous Nebraska bill. the former never been done, you would have never heard of the latter. Neither party can

"Negotiations, or something worse, are con-

Gadsden treaty takes another slice from Mexico. We are, ever and anon, negotiating, bul- erly regarded. We know Mr. King only in lying, or filibustering with Spain for Cuba. his official position. The idea that the South will cut loose, as long as the North is supplying her with fresh terriorder to be reports from the Committee on Pub- tory, and mounts guard upon her slaves, simply preposterous and absurd. But if this Mr. Mace asked the unanimous consent to villary succeed, it will be the turn of somehis presenting a resolution, authorizing the body else to talk about disunion. There is but cial Committee on the Mail Steamers to one way to treat this slave propagandism. The employ a clerk, and to pay him \$4 a day during his period of service. Leave was refused. profit by their example. In this matter she Mr. Olds asked the unanimous consent to boasts that 'she has no traitors.' We can his reporting a bill from the Committee on send her some. When we treat our traitors as North has forborne too long. The object of Objection was made, and Mr. Olds moved a the South is future empire. The object of the suspension of the rules, which was decided in movers is mischief and the Presidency, and what care they what fires are kindled, what ing that with the reduction of the fees of post- more than Louis Napoleon did, when in his pasters, by the existing law, their compensa- mad ambition he marched over the mangled

no objection to Northern Presidents, of her ed. She knows her men better than we do Mr. Seward moved that the bill be laid upon the Nebraska swindle cannot be consummated table.

The Nebraska swindle cannot be consummated without Northern votes. It is said there are thirty-two. Of these, seven are assigned to his demand should be renewed by Mr. Jones. | Congress, is disgraceful. You have now awoke Mr. Jones then gave notice that it was his to battle for the last spot of free territory you | thoughts between publishers and subscribers. intention to move that the bill be recommitted, will ever have, and find Slavery embroiling you

postage of the country in a manner corres- of the country is aroused. The whole North

prove a total loss. Pierce, Esq., of Rome, D. S. Pierce, and Deo-

RUSSIA AND TURKEY—PRIVATEERING. London, March 10, 1854.

To the Editor of the National Era: The Emperor Nicholas has at last opened his mouth publicly, and not in diplomatic notes, ruses, and protocols; and the Petersburgh Gazette, in a long article, endeavors to persuade E. S. Caldwell, conductor, slightly injured. the world of those matters of which its Imperi- | The passengers escaped. al master failed to convince Turkey, France, and England, and even his well-disposed friends, Austria and Prussia. That a fine piece Mr. Jones wished to know if it was intended and the present abortive attempt is scattered and the United States. to the winds. The only important inference to be drawn from it is, that the Emperor quails before universal opinion, and, as the crisis nears him feels, less assured of his arrogant poill. sition. And well may be pause and tremble, for the bolts of fate directed against him are

England or France alone would be no foe to slight; but England and France together, by sea and land, must be appalling. The Balwill be signalized by one of those bombardments which are found to be irresistible by any fortifications on land. The prodigious battery of a thousand heavy cannon, discharg-House was in the precise language of the exista hail-storm, can hardly be imagined to the extent of its force and destructiveness. The The bill was then engrossed, and read a hird time; when Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, moved that it be Gulf of Finland will bring the very homes of the Description. the Russian empire more closely acquainted with the fury the mad and obstinate ambition of its ruler has provoked.

Some doubts have recently been thrown on to wait events, and for the present be strictly neutral, with a view to mediation hereafter should opportunity offer.

Austria appears to be more firm, and is augmenting her army of observation on her eastern frontier. At home, the Reform bill has been postponed.

\$20,000.5 Ministers having thrown the tub to the whale, (which in this instance the whale did not show the least inclination to play with,) the affair may go to the limbo of shams, till something happens to evoke its resuscitation.

Hon. Amos Dean addressed the meeting, and ified international system, will probably be the at 12 a 14 cents, and roll at 16 a 20 cents. result. Privateering will be utterly discountenanced; but, on the other hand, the facilities for passing contraband of war, under any disguise or pretence, will be rigorously examined The precise rules are not yet

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Since our last issue, intelligence has been reeived of the arrival of the Franklin at New York, and the Canada at Halifax. The Liverpool dates are to the 18th instant, with intelligence a week later than that by the Africa.

The news does not afford anything importthe Mississippi. I know you are told by the friends of this measure that this country is unconcerned. The Czar's reply to the ultimatum of France and England had not been received. promise that shuts it out? The assertion is false; for in the same latitude lie Delaware, England was not disposed to look favorably on three million dollars. A discussion under the five minutes rule followed, and many amend- all, except the first and last, full of slaves. They the hastening of the embarkation of troops for Constantinople, and the despatch of a third blasphemous intimacy with their Maker, or fleet to the Baltic, were the only things now to

suggesting, also, the policy of entering into a treaty to accomplish this purpose with the

United States and other countries. The commercial intelligence announces an but few slaves when she entered into the Union, other heavy decline in breadstuffs. Cotton was dull, without any quotable change in prices.

Accounts from Paris state that neither the eg. 30 min. to Slavery greatly enhanced the propositions made by Prussia for a resumption on out of order.

Mr. Smith appealed from the decision, but value of slaves, and stimulated their production of negotiations as likely to lead to a pacific solution. The reneal of the Missouri Compromise lution of existing difficulties, and that it would therefore be useless for those two Powers to entertain the proposition. The only thing, on the high seas. The domestic slave trade is | they think, that ought to be done at present is signed by over three hundred citizens of Bos- the special care of Congress, and over this to hasten their fleets and troops to the seat of

the French loan already amount to 300,000,000 The allied fleet was still at Besika Bay, and the Russian fleet at Sebastapol. There was

Prussia still holds back, though professing The Russians were fortifying the interior cities of Wallachia and Moldavia, and workmen were strengthening the fortifications of Sebastopol, Odessa, Kronstadt, Wilborg, Swea-

borg, and the entrance of the Dnieper. Kalafat continues to be strengthened by Turkish reinforcements. The Russians seem to have abandoned their intention of attacking that point, and are threatening instead Brailow and Galatz. Omer Pasha was also menacing various points. A part of the Russian force withdrawn from Kalafat, has moved towards Orsova, a town on the Danube near the boundaries of Servia and Transylvania. Prince Pas kiewitch would soon inspect the troops along

It was reported that the first operation of the Anglo French army would be to attack sail it by sea. The Greek revolution had not fully subsided. The Egyptian troops had been sent to

FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL -

The joint resolution explanatory of the laws | criminate the other as to the paternity of these | It appears that Horatio King, Esq., has been nominated for this position. If so, in this instance official competency and fidelity are justly appreciated and the public interests prop-

LOWER CALIFORNIA .- The New York Tri-

bune says: learn that President Walker's filibustering ar-

rangements are at an end. On the 14th he Tomas with one hundred and forty men and one field piece. Five of his party severely wounded, and four sick, were left behind, who probably would have been murdered but that they were taken aboard the Columbus and brought to San Diego. It was reported that Melendrez with a force of three hundred men vould attack Walker on his march. So the foundation of that empire is indefinitely postponed, and history has lost another myth or hero. The best of the joke is, that the filibusters were conquered by the mere sterility of the territory and the want of food. the Garey treaty provides: so we shall have a strong frontier; all that will be necessary will be to get an enemy there, and keep him there.

it. Otherwise, a publisher whose list is large will never know where to look upon his books for the name. The neglect of this, by many Postmasters, causes much loss, and some hard

WHEELING, APRIL 3.-The water in the the bill one or more clauses increasing the awake. I thank God that the moral element. Ohio at this point is seven feet deep.

ponding with the proposed increased compensation of the postmasters. He argued at length that the reductions that had been made were built and been made were built as paraceas for nearly all the reductions that had been made were built as paraceas for nearly all the reductions that had been made were built as paraceas for nearly all the reductions that had been made were built as paraceas for nearly all the reductions that had been made were built as paraceas for nearly all the reductions that had been made were built as paraceas for nearly all the reductions that had been made were built as paraceas for nearly all the reductions that had been made were built as paraceas for nearly all the reductions that had been made were built as paraceas for nearly all the reductions that had been made were built as paraceas for nearly all the reductions that had been made were built as paraceas for nearly all the reductions that had been made were built as paraceas for nearly all the reductions that had been made were built as paraceas for nearly all the reductions that had been made were built as paraceas for nearly all the reductions that had been made were built as paraceas for nearly all the reductions that had been made were built as paraceas for nearly all the reductions that had been made were built as paraceas for nearly all the reductions that had been made were built as paraceas for nearly all the reductions that had been made were built as paraceas for nearly all the reductions that had been made were built as paraceas for nearly all the reductions that had been made were built as paraceas for nearly all the reductions that had been made were built as paraceas for nearly all the reductions that had been made were built as paraceas for nearly all the reductions that had been made were built as paraceas for nearly all the reductions that had been made were built as paraceas for nearly all the reductions that had been made were built as paraceas for nearly all the reductions that had been made were built as paracea the steamer off, but it was feared she would merit which is claimed for them. Among this latter

coa on the 19th. HUDSON, APRIL 1 .- The down express train met with a serious accident last evening, about two miles above Tivoli, by running over a large rock, which is supposed to have fallen on the track. The engine was smashed to pieces. pulmonary affections. and Jos. McLoughlin and Chas. Betran, brakes men, killed; Jas. W. Scott, dangerously, and

HALIFAX, APRIL 2.-Parliament will rise next week. Several bills have been perfected of Jesuitry would be produced by the astute for the construction, under Government patronministers of the Autocrat could hardly be doubt- age, of 200 miles of railroad from Halifax to ed; but the facts of the case are so palpable as various points. Present indications point to a to admit of no argument—not one of them! speedy railroad connection between Halifax act with great certainty and regularity; the patient

ALBANY, APRIL 1 .- There was great rejoicing here yesterday, on account of Governor Seymour's veto of the Maine liquor bill. A salute of 100 guns was fired, and the streets Diseases of the Liver are very common in this countries. ALBANY, APRIL 1.- The Senate this more

ing refused to pass the liquor bill vetoed by the Governor, and the motion to reconsider question, and Mr. Houston's motion was not it fleet has the strength of a raging lion, and one it is pretty certain that its arrival in that sea the bill at this session of the Legislature. NEW YORK, APRIL 2 .- A fire has broken

out in the Government buildings, situated on the southeast end of Governor's Island, and is now raging with great fury. The loss will

NEW YORK, APRIL 2 .- Mr. Lewis, Manager of the Sandy Hook telegraph line, is about to construct a branch line to Staten Island, thus affording great convenience to commer-

PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 2.—The new church near Fairmount, built for the Rev. Mr. Armthe cordial adherence of Prussia; and it does seem that her wavering monarch has resolved was to have been dedicated to day. Loss CLEVELAND, O., APRIL 3 .- Saturday night

> Engine House, No. 2, Sturtevant's planing mill. and three adjoining buildings. Loss \$30,000 BUFFALO, APRIL 3 .- The Collegiate Institute at Brockport was burnt yesterday, Loss

Markets.

BALTIMORE, APRIL 3. - Breadstuffs dull. happens to evoke its resuscitation.

The questions of privateering and the rights of neutral flags are likely to obtain grave consideration on the breaking out of hostilities; and an almost new, or at any rate much modified in almost new, or at any rate much modified in the contract of at \$6.9334; City Mills held at \$7.00. Wheat-

NEW YORK, APRIL 3 .- Flour dull - sales of 3,000 barrels of State at \$7; Southern at \$7.50. Wheat-sales of 4,000 bushels of Genesee at \$2.12. Corn-sales of 20,000 bushels of mixed at 75 cents, and yellow at 79 a 80 cents. Cotton dull. Stocks quiet. Philadelphia market unchanged.

MARRIAGES. At Henry, Illinois, by Rev. Chester Covell, Mr. Joel G. Childs, of Niagara Falls, to Miss

LAURA C. MORRISON, of the former place. At Niagara Falls, by the Rev. E. W. Gillman, of Lockport, John Fowler, of Oswego, to Miss Julia A., eldest daughter of W. H. Childs, Esq., of Niagara Falls. To Nathaniel A. Davis, and all other Agents of Alvar Hovey's "Improvement on Horse Rake :"

is date, intending soon to dispose of my right is U. Perritory unsold. ALVAN HOVEY, Patentee. East Brookfield, Orange co., Vi., March 28, 1854. CROCKER, MCKUNE, & ROBINSON, A TTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW

Office Nos. 24 and 25 in Read & Co.'s Po

GRATIS! A FEW words on the rational treatment, withou medicine, of local weakness, nervous debility loss of memory, love of solitude, self-distrust, dizzi ess, pimples on the face, and other infirmitles of ma By this entirely new and highly successful treatment every one is enabled to cure himself perfectly, and a the least possible cost. Sent to any address, post free age stamps, to DR. B. DE LANEY.
April 1—3m 51 Lispenard street, New York.

A ND all diseases arising from a disordered liver or stomach, such as Constipation, Inward Riles, Fullness or Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness

DOCTOR HOOFLAND'S CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS, Dr. C M. Jackson, at the German Medicine Store 120 Arch street, Philadelphia. Their power over the above diseases is not exsearching power in weakness and affections of the d

More Home Testimony. PHILADELPHIA, March 1, 1853 DEAR SIR: For the past two years I have been severely afflicted with Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, and Piles, suffering constantly the pains and inconveniences attendant upon such complaints, without energy ences attendant upon such complaints, without energy, being scarcely able to attend to any business. I used a great deal of modicine, without any apparent change until I used your "Hoodand's German Bit ters." They have entirely cured me. I am now entirely free from pain and ache of any kind, and foel like a new man in every respect, and unhesitatingly recommend your Bitters to all invalids.

Yours, respectfully, John R. Cork, Dr. C. M. Jackson. No. 12 Lagrange Place.

PHILADELPHIA, January 13, 1853. DEAR SIR: I have used your "Hoofland's German Bitters" in my family for the last four years, for Liver Complaints and Dyspepsia, and am pleased to acknowledge that we have received the greatest benefit from its use. I have recommended it to a great atroduce it into every family in the Union

These Bitters are entirely vegetable, thereby pos Sold at wholesale by the Druggists in the principal cities, and at retail by Apotheoaries and dealers throughout the United States.

For sale in Washington, D. C., by Z. D. GILMAN, and in Georgetown by J. L. KIDWELL.

April 1—3taw

AN be easily made in selling the Popular Books published by Miller, Orton, & Mulligan, succesors to Derby & Miller, Auburn, and Derby, Orton, &

Mulligan, Buffalo.

At no previous time has the demand for Good Books been so active as at present. The great masses of the People, who want and will have them, are not within

300 troops, all of which, with the crew, were ills which afflict humanity, there are, no doubt, many safely landed. Efforts had been made to get entirely worthless, and others that possess all the class stands foremost the invaluable family medicine A shock of an earthquake was felt at Bara- the name of which heads this paragraph. This is no idle puff. We speak knowingly, having tested its efficacy on several occasions within the last year, in our own family. At this season, when colds and in fluenza are so prevalent, we confidently recommend the free use of this preparation. It will be found equally efficacious in diseases of the throat, and in all

Virginia Recorder, Buchanan, V. THE LIVER PILLS.

The Liver Pills of Dr. McLane were first used by him exclusively in his own practice. So efficathey became famous, and, attracting the attention of the medical faculty, passed into general use. They almost immediately feels the dispersion of his disease, and is gradually restored to health. With some, the effect is almost miraculous, frequently experiencing immediate relief, after having for months resorted to try, and are often frightful in character. Those wh experience any of the premonitory symptoms of this dangerous and complicated disease, should at once procure a box of Dr. McLane's Pills, and perhaps

Purchasers will be careful to ask for Dr. Mc LANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS, and take one else. There are other Pills, purporting to be Liver Pills, now before the public. Dr. McLane's Liver Pills, also his celebrated Ver

n the United States and Canada. Soldiers who served in the various wars, and sailors, or their widows or heirs, to whom arrears of pay, extra pay, bounty land, pensions, &c., may be due, may find it to their advantage to have

THE LITTLE PILGRIM.

Address LEANDER K. LIPPINCOTT,

A CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY.

W 00DWORTH'S CABINET LIBRARY, embracing 6 octavo and 4 duodecimo volumes, full of excellent reading matter for the family, elegantly illustrated with engravings, and tastefully bound, is now offered to agents and peddlers, at a greatly reduced price. Those who wish to engage in the sale of this popular work, and who have some \$20 or \$30 at command, cannot fail to make the business profitable. Call and see, or address the publisher by letter. Sample copies of each style will be sent by mail, free of postage, on the receipt of one dollar.

D. AUSTIN WOODWORTH,

April 1—4t 118 Nassau street, New York.

ocated in the village of McGrawville, in the county the broad principles of " Equal Rights and Christian Reform," and is open to all persons, of both sexes, of good moral character.

Thas been the purpose of the Trustees of this School, from the first, to make it both safe and inviting to Students; and we believe we may now safely recommend it, under the supervision and care of President Leonard G. Calkins, whose ability for that responsible office has been most happily tested, assisted by a competent "Board of Instruction." Free from the unholy influence of larger towns, and pervaded by moral influences, republican habits, and Christian example, associated with manual labor, we think parents must feel a degree of security, begotten

The student of small means, aspiring to a thorough tellectual education by his own energies, will find this College sympathy and aid in his arduous and

Ve would take this opportunity to recommend to the public our tried and approved Agents, Silas Ham mond, S. H. Taft, and Eld. D. Pease, as worthy o their confidence A. CALDWELL, Gen. Agent. heir confidence A. CALDWE McGrawville, February, 1854. Z. C. ROBBINS.

He will prepare new specifications and claims for the re-issue of patents previously granted on imper-fect descriptions and claims.

Applications for extensions of patents, either at the Patent Office, or before Congress, he will also vigor-

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Philadelphia, Pa. William W. Tufts is no longer agent for New ngland.

April 1. A CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY.

THIS is to notify one and all of said agents to sur render their agency, and make return of their doings to the subscriber, as soon as may be. And I hereby forbid all persons purchasing my right of any think parents must feel a degree of security, bego by no other set of circumstances.

The Manual Labor Department of the School is

Mechanical Engineer and Solicitor of Patents, Washington, D. C., Washington, D. C.,

Washington, D. C.,

Washington, at the Patent Office, prepare Drawings and Specifications, and prosecute Applications for Patents, both in the United States and foreign countries.

Applications for patents which have been rejected at the Patent Office, he will, when required, argue before the Commissioner of Patents, or before the Appellate Court; in which line of practice he has been successful in procuring a great number of very valuable patents.

SUCCESS CANNOT FAIL!

nays 13-as follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C.

CONGRESS.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS FIRST SESSION. AN EXCITING DEBATE.

it must first be set aside; and that the first business in order was the consideration of the bill making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the Government for the year ending June 30, 1855. Mr. Houston moved that the Committee to the process of the Government for the year ending June 30, 1855. Mr. Houston moved that the Committee to the process of the Government for the year ending June 30, 1855. Mr. Houston moved that the Committee to the process of the Government for the year ending June 30, 1855. Mr. Houston moved that the Committee to the process of the Government for the year ending June 30, 1855. Mr. Houston moved that the Committee to the process of the Government for the year ending June 30, 1855. Mr. Houston moved the process of the Government for the year ending June 30, 1855. Mr. Houston moved the year ending June 30, 1855. M

year ending June 30, 1855. Mr. Houston moved that the Committee take up the bill named by the Chair; which was agreed to.

Mr. Cutting then cross and replied to the romarks made by Mr. Breckinridge on Thursday last, He adverted to his course in moving that the Scarte Nebresks bill be committed to merely, came into the House, and thought it sooner he stopped that game, the better. not incompatible with his character as a leadfrankly as to the direction this bill ought to measure for which he professed friendship?

The gentleman had charged him with being point to the occasion when he made such a rea secret enemy of the bill, and, while profess- mark: in a measure and a bill which professed to ing it to the bottom of the calendar? that he (Mr. C) had declared himself a friend the foot of the calendar!

man submit an hour's argument to prove that it ought to pass? It was time wasted time thrown away. No gentleman acquainted with the orders of the calendar could for a moment to answer the remark which the gentleman is not in order.

Mr. Cutting. I do not intend upon this floor the consent of the Northern property to answer the remark which the gentleman is locally dependent to the consent of the Northern property the consent of the Northern property the consent of the Northern property that it could never be honorably repealed the Northern property that it could never be honorably repealed to the consent of the Northern property the consent of the Northern property that it could never be honorably repealed the Northern property that it could never be honorably repealed the Northern property that it could never be honorably repealed the Northern property that it could never be honorably repealed the Northern property that it could never be honorably repealed the Northern property that it could never be honorably repealed the Northern property that it could never be honorably repealed the Northern property that it could never be honorably repealed the Northern property that it could never be honorably repealed the Northern property that it could never be honorably repealed the Northern property that it could never be not also that the gentleman is not in order. were scores and scores of bills before it on the to retort in that manner. cluding appropriation bills, which were subject | now prevail throughout the land. where there was a mountain piled upon it, for | those who were its friends. the purpose of creating a false impression in

the public mind? For the course he had seen proper to pursue he had been assailed in papers of this city, (one of them, the Union, it was said, conducted by with him on this subject? Mr. Breckinridge. Does the gentleman in-

tend to apply that remark to me? Mr. Cutting. Not unless you consider yourself a portion of the Union newspaper.

Mr. Breekinridge. 1-was at that moment taking a note, and heard the word. I would Commissioners. ask whether the gentleman applied the remark

charged with being an assassin. He had been subject to the continual attacks this measure, were enjoying the patronage of

the Administration. In the course of his remarks, he said that there was but one single ground upon which the Democracy of the North could stand, and The next amondmen that there might be a distinct and plain unthe subject of the principles contained in it.

Mr. Breckinridge said that he had forborne pension at such rate.

to interrupt the gentleman; but whilst his remarks were fresh in his mind he wished to re-ply.

son entitled to an invalid pension shall be in the possession of a salaried civil effice under Mr. Cutting yielded, and no objection was the United States, his pen ion shall be suspend-bill. made to Mr. B.'s proceeding.
Mr. Breckinridge said that be had listened civil office.

to the gentleman from New York, who had not met a single position which he took the other day. He had been amazed at the manner in it; and Messrs. Jones of lowa, Shields, and which a man of intellectual ingenuity had Weller, opposed it. twisted and distorted words and opinions out

mitted two days to elapse before he replied to to the consideration of Executive business. the gentleman, was because the gentleman himself, after making his speech the other day on the motion to commit, put down the hatchhe had made nor should make no attack upon | ble and ordered to be printed. them. When he spoke of the movement of the after the question was decided, he was sur- their schedules. Read, and referred. rounded by every abolitionist in the hall, and the gentleman with intentionally playing the appropriation of \$5,000 for the purpose of repart of an assassin; but said, and could not vising and codifying the revenue laws. Read that there were but eighteen or nineteen bills the chair. hefore the Nebraska bill on the calendar?

Mr. Cutting. Before the House bill? Mr. Breckinridge. I will nail the gentleman the Missouri act. that his object in moving to commit the bill was that he might discuss the bill and examine the Badger proviso? And is not the Bad.

Mr. Yates reviewed briefly the history of ger amendment contained in the Senate bill? the connection of Illinois with reference to ques- | Pearce, and opposed by Mesers. Shields, Bad-Thus it would be seen that the bill which the tions of freedom, and affirmed that her voice ger, and Pettit.

about the press was, that he (Mr. B) had acted with his dearest bosom friends in the State in concert with papers in this city to drive the represented by him, he would soon have learnte not a low ambition for a man to take a the South, and make a concession not asked. | motion was rejected—yeas 18, nays 24 course against a measure because another was B) from his position? Even if the Adminis- but that they cannot refuse to accept it. tration were against the bill, he (Mr. B) would the Administration than any other gentleman | striction ever sanctioned by the people of Illi- | tive-yeas 22, nays 20.

would have made an assault on him, be in the hour of his greatest need the Hards her son who has arisen as the champion of came to his assistance. This innuendo was so Slavery in the councils of the nation. To him

ore asked for an explanation. The House of Representatives, Monday, resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the Custom House bill, Mr. Hamilton in the it having been intimated that the gentleman's the effect that Mr. Clay was in no wise the Mr. Cutting replied, that he had been inchair; but the Chairman decided that before friends needed assistance to accomplish his author of the Missouri Compromise. He said that bill could be taken up, all those preceding election, his friends in New York made up a that the Whigs of Kentucky, and of the South

that the Senate Nebraska bill be committed to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and said that at that time he gave his reasons for the act, and declared that there is the committee of the Whole continued to the uttered before he pronounced it on Mr. Yates referred to the life of Clay by Prentiss, in proof of his true position on the question, and contended that he had never been false to his position as a champion of was no gentleman on this floor who was to be was he aware that they were received. He Freedom. regarded as a stronger and more zealous advo- did not undertake to say what the fact might cate of the great principle which the measure be in regard to what the gentleman had said, had been affirmed upon this floor; but it had was said to contain—that of non-intervention— but he had no information whatever of that lived longer with a misnomer than the days of than he was. But the bill required amend- fact. He (Mr. B.) came here not by the aid of the gentleman from Kentucky himself, [Mr. ment and discussion before it could receive money, but against the use of money. [Ap-that support to which, in his opinion, it was plause] The gentleman could not escape by not a Compact. After this subject had been disposed any subtlety, or by any ingenuity, a thorough of, and after the clapse of some two days, a gen-tleman from a slaveholding State, who had had to which he might resort for the purpose of the bill properly before the Committee was no lot or parcel in its discussion, as a volunteer | putting gentlemen in a fake position, and the read, and the floor was awarded to Mr. Bo-

Mr. Cutting said that he had given the gening member to undertake to assail his motives; tleman an opportunity of indulging in one of though it was true that he disclaimed any intention of attacking them. The gentleman assaults that had ever been known upon this mous consent. [Mr. Breckinridge] came into the House, with floor; and he would ask, how could the gonconcentrated wrath and bittorness, to assail theman disolaim any attack upon him when him for having, in his place, and under his responsibility as a member, stated his views C.'s) intention and motive was to destroy a

Mr. Breckinridge asked the gentleman to

ing friendship for it, as having taken a course which would end in its destruction. When the whole tenor and scope of the speech of the rules. did the gentleman from Kentucky ever hear gentleman from Kentucky was an attack upon him say he was friendly to the bill? The gen-tleman was present, and heard him declare his was in vain for the gentleman to attempt to opposition to it in the shape in which it came escape by disclaiming it; the fact was before from the Senate, and the belief that not only the Committee. But he would say to the genhimself, but a majority of the House, would be tleman that he scorned his imputation. How found against it. Had not the gentleman sufficient perspicuity of understanding to know he had professed friendship for the measure, had also got down his Landau to speak his full hour.] the difference between the principles involved | with a view to kill it, to assassinate it by sendcarry them out? And when he (Mr. C.) declared in this House frankly and openly, before the question on the motion to commit was put, upon this identical subject, which the Committee of the Whole had under its control the House bill cration; and we are invoked in this connection to remember the promptings of HONOR! But that he was against the bill, but in favor of tee intended to take up, discuss, amend, and honor does not resort to these expedients. the principles which it professed to enact, how came the gentleman stulked impeach no man's honor. I impute no dishonorment the gentleman to undertake to declare behind the Senate bill, which had been sent to or to the South. There are Southern men in

The gentleman had complained that by the motion to commit he (Mr. C.) had consigned this measure to the tomb of the Capulets. If this withdraw that last word. were so, and this bill could never again be that has ever been witnessed upon this floor. brought before the House, why did the gentle- Mr. Breckinridge. Then, when the gentle-

believe that sending this bill to the Committee | from Kentucky has thought proper to employ. of the Whole would prevent action on it this It belongs to a different region. It is not here session. The gentleman had said that there that I will descerate my lips with undertaking

little degree, ahead of it on the calendar, in- put at rest the outcries of fanaticism which

gentleman in the face, did the gentleman undertake, for the purpose of making an assault on him, to declare that there were scores upon passage of the bill, that it was not the best mode of accomplishing their object by assailing lars for the purpose.

Mr. B. advocated the measure, and urged scores of bills before this measure on the cal- its principles and its great cardinal outlines. with much earnestness the execution of the endar? By what authority did the gentleman, It seemed to him, if gentlemen desired the sucwho had a supposed connection with the Administration, complain of him, a friend of the
measure, of undertaking to send it to a tomb,
measure, of undertaking to send it to a tomb,
where there was a mountain wild arrow it for

Mr. Yates then obtained the floor, when the Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

Senate, Tuesday, March 28, 1854.

had been selected as a victim to drive off those to examine the claims provided for by the nying papers be printed.

tory of the reasons of the delay in making the committee of the decisions of the Board of

The report was then ordered to be printed. Mr. Cutting. I did not. I am the only one ceeded to the consideration of the Deficiency

Mr. Gwin, by the direction of the Commitof New York papers, which, while opposing tee on Finance, asked leave to withdraw the ed by the towns of Adams, Beverly, Bridge house at San Francisco; and the amendment | Compromise and the passage of the Nebraska

The next amendment was one proposed by that was the principle of non-intervention. If the Finance Committee, requiring all invalid a like character, of two towns in Massachu- ferred to the Committee on the Library. this was found in the bill, he should vote for it; pensioners, once every two years, to procure setts. and the reason why he wished it referred was the affidavit of two surgeons or physicians, Mr. for the purpose of examining into the matter, stating that, from personal examination, the resolution of a town meeting held in that denomination, praying that some provision be continuance or amended character of the disderstanding between the different sections of ability for which the pension was granted; the country, as to the character of the act, so that if the disability shall be proved at a rate ciety of Universal Republicanism of New York, countries.

And it provided, further, that if any pered during the time of his employment in said

This amendment led to a debate, in which

Without taking any question, the bill was postponed till to-morrow at one o'clock. And then, on motion, the Senate proceeded

House of Representatives, March 28, 1854. A communication from the Department of way of the previous question, so that he was defined an opportunity of responding to him.

The Chair land before the Schatter of the pending amendment was the interior, in response to a resolution of the from the War Department, communicating a by Mr. Badger, repealing that part of the act cannot be with you this evening. Circumstantial and the later of the pending amendment was the objection of the from the War Department, communicating a by Mr. Badger, repealing that part of the act cannot be with you this evening. Circumstantial and the later of the later of the act cannot be with you this evening. He had said, and he now repeated, that with the gentleman's motives he had nothing to do; and, on motion of Mr. Benton, laid on the ta-

Mr. Stanton, by consent, introduced a bill printed. gentleman, he characterized it as one the effect to authorize the recovery from bankrupts of Mr. Houston, from the Committee of Ways Patent Office Report. received their congratulations for the course and Means, reported back a bill, with a subhe had pursued. He did not intend to charge stitute therefor. The latter provides for the postponed till to-morrow.

take it back, that the act, to all intents, was a third time, and passed.

The throwing one arm around it in friend-hig.

On motion of Mr. Chandler, the House reand stabbing it with the other—to kill the bill. solved itself into Committee of the Whole on tled to the appointment of a cadet. The gentleman from New York had said | the Civil and Diplomatic bill, Mr. Hamilton in

Mr. Yates arose and said he wished to ex-

Mr. Eaglish. There are fifty bills before press his views upon a question now prominent to the proposition to repeal the 8th section of There was, he thought, a peculiar propriety

House bill." But did not the gentleman say views of her Senators and Representatives in

gentleman moved to commit for the purpose of examining into could never be reached.

The meaning of the gentleman's remarks was not for Slavery. Had the author of the Senate bill for providing Territorial Governments for Nebraska and Kansas consulted We are indeed met by the unanimous South

Thirty-four years had passed since the ennois. During that period, we have had ample

The gentleman had said that he (Mr. B) experience of the enervating and desolating was the last individual whom he supposed influence of Slavery, and the people of Illinois ause love it no better than they then did. Yet it is deep that he could not understand it, and there- be all the glory of the achievement. I ask no

part nor lot in it. the town is located, at \$1.25, the minimum Mr. Dieney, from the same committee, reported the House bill granting land to the sevral States, for the benefit of indigent insane

That the act of 1820 was not a Compact,

[At one o'clock, the Speaker indicated the

There were general cries of "Let the gentle-The Chair. He can only proceed by unani-

Mr. Smith, of Virginia. I object.
Many Voices. No, no; let him finish his

Mr. Bocock. I hope the gentleman may be permitted to do so. A Voice. There is now no objection.

Mr. Smith, of Virginia. There is objection, if I am a member of this House. I call for the There was much confusion for a time Mr. Hunt, of Louisiana. There can be no

better rule than that of courtesy. I am sure no one can persist in objecting.

Mr. Bocock waived his right to the floor, and the gentleman from Illinois was permitted The gentleman from Georgia [Mr. Stephens]

had also got down his Littleton and his Black-And stone to show that it was not a compact—that this Capitol whose esteem I would not forfeit of the bill, against the record, against the re- Mr. Breckinridge. I ask the gentleman to for the world. But the North must not be denounced. The North has not forfeited its hon-

> Mr. Yates continued at length in defence of the Missouri Compromise, and proclaimed that it could never be honorably repealed but with the consent of the Northern PROPLE, who had

Mr. Booock arose, and said he would not attempt to reply to what the gentleman had said It is not here in regard to the proposed Territories. He would consign that gentleman to one of his were scores and scores of bills before it on the calendar. Now, what was the fact? There Mr. C. then declared that in moving to comfew practical remarks in relation to the bill were some eighteen or nineteen bills and resolutions, all told, large and small, of great and as would be satisfactory to the country, and bill to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to construct six first-class steam frigates, to be provided with screw-propellers, and armed and to the control of the Committee of Ways and Means. Then why, with this fact staring the suggest to gentlemen who were anxious for the or in navy yards, as the Scoretary may think

work in the navy yards.

Senate. Although he was in favor of the prin-Territories of the United States on the subject of Slavery, yet the provisions of the bill were so odious, that he voted to consign it to the Mr. Brodhead, from the Select Committee | deep bosom of the Committee of the Whole, the Clerk of this House,) and by other presses. on the petitions asking a review of the deci- from whence it might possibly never arise. He How was it that he, a friend of the measure, sions of the Board of Commissioners appointed had been selected as a victim to drive off those to examine the claims provided for by the who had given the principle their support?
Was it to assassinate the friends who had stood

Guadalupe Hidalgo, made the report terrention, it did, by the Badger provise, interaction of the recess by the committee of the report terrention, it did, by the Badger provise, interaction of the report terrention, it did, by the Badger provise, interaction of the report terrention, it did, by the Badger provise, interaction of the report terrention, it did, by the Badger provise, interaction of the report terrention, it did, by the Badger provise, interaction of the report terrention, it did, by the Badger provise, interaction of the report terrention, it did, by the Badger provise, interaction of the report terrential tee. He moved that the report and accompa- torics. This point he argued at length, and also to show that under the bill the proposed

Territories must be forever free. The Committee then rose, and the bill of the report, and of the general view taken by the Senate, making a grant of public lands to the indigent insane persons, was read twice; and pending a motion to commit it to the Commit-

Senate, Wednesday, March 29, 1854. Mr. Everett presented the resolutions adoptproposed amendment appropriating \$250,000 water, and others, in Massachusetts, remonfor the purchase of a new site for a custom- strating against the repeal of the Missouri

Mr. Sumner presented the resolutions, of

Mr. Thomson, of New Jersey, presented the State, remonstrating against the Nebraska bill. Mr. Fish presented the memorial of the Soing office to persons who are not actually citi-

Mr. Foot presented remonstrances from cit-

United States.

Mr. Thomson, of New Jersey, presented the resolutions of the Legislature of New Jersey, in On motion of Mr. Hunter, the Senate pro

The Chair laid before the Senate a report

tional copies of the agricultural part of the House of which he is the printer.

Patent Office Report.

On motion by Mr. Hunter, the report was cause it would necessarily involve the addi-

postponed.

This amendment was debated at length, and supported by Mesars. Hunter, Stuart, and

That part excluding from the receipt of

At two o'clock, Mr. Mason moved to postpone the bill, with a view of going into the

After much further debate, the question was part of the Patent Office Report was sent to weal." go for it. They should never influence him in actment of a restriction on the spread of slave- taken an agreeing to the amendment as the House, and there ordered to be printed, this respect. He had no more connection with ry over the territory pow in controversy—a re- amended, and it was decided in the affirma- some days before the document was sent to unanimous vote.

Other amendments were offered.

ersons in the said States, with a recomendation that it do not pass. The report of the committee was read. It argues at length that the General Government has no power so to interfere with the affairs of the several tates, nor so to dispose of the public domain. Mr. Bennett, from the same committee, made a minority report, and asked that it might be

Mr. Orr objected to the reading. On motion of Mr. Hendricks, the Committee on Printing was instructed to inquire into the expediency of printing 10,000 copies of both The reports were laid on the table, and or-

a recommendation that it pass. This bill gives to the people of Council Bluffs the privi-

ege of entering one section of land, upon which

It was read a third time, and passed.

ered to be printed. Mr. Disney moved that the bill be referred to the Committee of the Whole. Mr. Warren moved that that motion be laid on the table. Lost-yeas 71, nays 89. The question was then taken on the motion

commit the bill to the Committee of the

Whole, and decided in the affirmative-yeas 83,

nays 72.

Mr. Florence presented a bill, of which previous notice had been given, to provide for apprentices in the United States navy, revenue service, and commercial marine. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. Bocock moved that the debate on the bill to authorize the construction of six war steamers, shall close at two o'clock to-morrow Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, moved that the resolution should lie on the table. Rejectedyeas 62, nays 93. Mr. Bocock's motion was thereupon adopted.

The House then resolved itself into Commitee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Hamilton in the chair.

And Mr. Barksdale addressed the Committee in support of the Kansas and Nebraska It was not his purpose to discuss the abstract question of Slavery, whatever may be its benefits and blessings to the master and the elaye in the slave States, and in the North, where their products are consumed. It was sufficient that the Constitution upheld and supported it. He would not discuss the general provisions of the bill. They would meet with no opposition upon principle.

The bill is said to be premature. This ob-

ction will not stand scrutiny. But it is now before us, and we have only to examine it, and to act upon it.

There are American citizens in the Territory, and they have elected a delegate and sent im here. Mr. Barksdale here read a letter in proof of such election. He also read from the St. Louis Republican an extract setting forth the fact that emigrants were pressing on to that country. All, however, had admitted that this was a mere question of time. The people will soon create a Government, if Congress does not give them one. Mr. Barksdale read from the speech of Mr. Everett, in the Senate, o prove that the question was but one of time

Mr. Norton delivered an hour's speech in oposition to the Nebraska-Kansas bill. He dverted to the assertion that the line of 36 leg. 30 min. was imposed upon the South by North, and referred to the record to prove that it was forced upon the North by the South and that it was regarded as a triumph of the latter. But when the compact was made, the North, loving the Union, submitted to and acquiesced in it, and had faithfully kept and preerved it from the time of its adoption up to the present day.

He argued that the doctrine of non-intervention was not established in the acts of 1850 rganizing the Territories of Utah and New This doctrine could not be carried out to its legitimate results, unless the distinction which exists between sovereign States and Territories should be swept away. The acts of 1850 did not establish the doctrine of non-

was now speaking.

He desired to do equal justice to all sections of the country. He was proud of the prosper ity of every State of the Union. He gloried in the whole Government, and would not see one star crased from our glorious flag. Much as he regarded Slavery with disfavor, looking upon it as the most cruel system ever established, he would resist any attempt to interfere with it as it rests in the States. It was their insti-tution, and let them cherish it. But when they asked him to extend it into territory now To the Editor of the National Era: free, and especially where it was prohibited by law, he would never give it his sanction. by law, he would never give it his sanction.

He did not believe that this bill could ever pass, for he did not think its friends had the Hall, to protest against the Nebraska bill. numbers to pass it; but if it should pass, and

The Committe rose, and the House adjourned.

Senate, Thursday, March 30, 1854. Mr. Everett presented the memorial of the American Society for the Advancement of cience, praying the establishing of a geograph ical branch of the Congressional Library.

Mr. Bell presented the memorial of a large number of citizens of Tennessee, of the Baptist made, by which freedom of religious worship

be secured to American citizens in foreign that there might be no misunderstanding upon the subject of the principles contained in it.

below that for which the pension was first protesting against that part of the Nebraska the subject of the principles contained in it.

Mr. Bell presented the memorial of Cumberthe subject of the principles contained in it. a township of land to each incorporated col

lege in the United States. Mr. Badger presented a memorial signed by izens of New Hampshire, against the Nebraska forty-one citizens of North Carolina, remonstrating against the passage of the Nebraska oill, on the ground that it proposed a violation morials asking that Congress shall make a of national faith. Mr. B. said that the signgrant of land to each of the colleges in the ers were generally members of the respectable Society of Friends; but, as they were just and Mr. Slidell presented the resolutions of the reasonable men, he had no doubt they were Legislature of Louisiana, praying a grant of long since satisfied that they had entertained land for the support of the deaf, dumb, and an unjust opinion of the bill.

A bill for the relief of John Guzman of favor of grants of land in limited quantities to ceeded to the consideration of the Deficiency

The pending amendment was the one offered ers and harbors. Referred, and ordered to be Houses, the whole work shall be done by the printer of that House first ordering the same,

tional cost of at least \$15,000 for double com-Mr. Shields reported back the House joint position. He admitted the law was defective, the following significant one: resolution explanatory of the act regulating the | but it was a question not proper to be decided | appointment of cadets to West Point, declaring in this way on the Deficiency bill. If the law ty of our opinions, we hereby solemnly pledge that new Congressional districts shall be entitied to the appointment of a cadet.

Mr. Rusk opposed the resolution; and after some remarks by Mr. Shields, in reply, it was first part of the Patent Office Report—the meresone remarks of Congress, who shall not, in a chanical part—was first ordered to be printed public and explicit manner, declare his un-On motion by Mr. Gwin, the Senate pro- by the Senate, and was sent to the Senate qualified hostility to the Nebraska bill, or any before the country. He would confine himself to the proposition to repeal the 8th section of the Missouri act.

The question pending was on the amend
ordered to be printed. The question which is shall not pledge himself to vote against it, should be be in a situation in which it shall not pledge himself to vote against it, should be be in a situation in which it shall not pledge himself to vote against it, should be be in a situation in which it shall not pledge himself to vote against it, should be be in a situation of the Deficiency printer. Subsequently, the second part—the agricultural—was sent in to the House, and ordered to be printed. The question pending was on the amendment requiring all invalid pensioners to renew was in dispute was, whether the printing of come before him for action, or labor for its rethe evidence of their disabilities every two the first part carried with it the printing of peal, should the present Congress be made enough to the counter there. "Before the House bill,"
says he? "Why, I give up that we will never reach the Senate bill, but we will reach the lilinois was not, as might be inferred from the years, and providing that no person holding a

> nothing more than a proposition, that each by the committee: body should have the complete control of its "Resolved, That, own printer and its own printing.

age to give to its officer.

Mr. Hamlin followed, in opposition to the ka bill to the Committee of the Whole, that F Journals friendly, please publish.

Lauds, reported back Senate bill No. 92, with

Mr. Butler followed, in support of the amend- his election, and vote for the bill on its final standard Messrs. Pearce, Bayard, Badger, and Pratt. continued the debate, in support of the amendment; and Messrs. Stuart, Hamlin, and Fitzpatrick, in opposition.

The amendment was then adopted-yeas 24,

ard, Brodhead, Brown, Butler, Clayton, Douglas, Everett, Fish, Foot, Geyer, Hunter, Mason, Morton, Pearce, Pettit, Pratt, Rusk, Sumner, Thompson of Kentucky, Weller, and Wright—

NAYS-Messrs. Bell, Dodge of Wisconsin, Dodge of Iowa, Fessenden, Fitzpatrick, Gwin, Hamlin, Jones of Iowa, Norris, Slidell, Stuart, Wade, and Williams-13.

completing custom-houses at several places in House of Representatives, March 30, 1854. Mr. N. G. Taylor, member elect from the

first district of Tennessee, in the place of the Hon. Brookins Campbell, deceased, appeared, was duly qualified, and took his seat. At twenty minutes past twelve o'clock, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Hamilton in the chair. Mr. Keitt arose and delivered a speech against the Nebraska bill. He commenced by

an elequent denunciation of the Missouri Com-promise, under which he alleged the South had suffered so many wrongs. He deprecated the storm of fanaticism gathering in the North, and invoked all who had in past times fought shoulder to shoulder for the liberties of our country, to stand forth now in support of the rights our National Constitution guaranties. Mr. Keitt also assailed the Ordinance of 1787 as unconstitutional, unjust, and a usurpation

and he argued this subject at length, incidentally advocating with earnestness the dootrine of State sovereignty.

Recurring to the Missouri Compromise, Mr. K. reviewed it with especial reference to its constitutional authority. He maintained that the United States Government had no right whatever to interfere between the States, ex-

cept to guaranty to them each a republican

form of government. Should one State make war upon another, the General Government had no right to interfere. It could have no power: for sovereign power was essential to de-clare war, and that the Government does not poseess. It is not a sovereign, but a creature, Mr. Keitt concluded by drawing a picture of the blessings of the Slavery of the South, and of the misery of the poor of the North, and affirmed that it is the duty of the United States Government to protect the institution of Slavery! The commerce, the fisheries, the manufactures, of the North, were protected.

Why not protect the more beneficent condition of society in the South? But the South would protect it. She would meet the foe. Mr. Benton followed, and spoke in opposi-tion to the bill properly before the Committee, appropriating three million dollars for the construction of war steamers. He said that a navy could only be needed for the defence of our coasts or our commerce, or for purposes of con-quest; and he thought we need it for none of

Since the war of 1812, the opinion had been growing, that we need a navy. If we do, how much of a navy do we need? Let us know. We dwell upon a continent, and not upon an island. Our policy is peace, not war-defence, not conquest.

The squadron system had grown into use, but unwisely, he thought. In the Mediteranean the pretext for the squadron of one hundred guns had passed away. The four Barbary Powers no longer molest our commerce there. But the squadron is continued. The Home squadron, the Brazil equadron, and the Pacific squadron, were all unnecessary.

Since 1812 we had probably expended three hundred millions of dollars in increasing our navy, and all to little advantage to any persons except the ship builders. To build and let rot intervention, nor did the bill against which he appeared to be the routine of our efforts in this particular.

Mr. Clingman responded briefly, and was in reply to Mr. Benton. The debate was subsequently continued un-

der the five minute rule. DEMOCRATIC ANTI-NEBRASKA MEETING IN CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, March 25, 1854. In pursuance of a call published in our pa

Dr. George Fries, ex-member of Congress, this territory be wrenched from the Properties the thing with a very pertinent address, explaining violation of a solemn compact and against their ing with a very pertinent address, explaining the objects of the meeting. A large number of Vice Presidents and Secretaries were appointed to the objects of the meeting. this territory be wrenched from the North in was called to the chair, and opened the meetcounty treasurer, a Democratic justice of the peace, one of the Presidential electors who cast the vote of Ohio for Pierce, and a number of other influential and prominent Democrats. and Hon. P. Allen, U. S. Senate. Charles Reemelin was then called on for a speech, and delivered an able and eloquent address against the measure. He took the most radical Free Democratic ground, and declared himself willing, should a State Convention be called to organize a party for Freedom, to join with it in warring for Liberty against Slavery. He read a resolution, sent to the meeting by a Convention of Germans, now holding in this city, representing German voluntary associations from some forty or fifty counties in the

The following is the resolution: Resolved, That we are fully in favor of the object of your meeting, which comes off this evening, as an expression of indignation against the monstrous Nebraska fraud, and promise our hearty co-operation against each and every

extension of Slavery."

Mr. Reemelin said he was extensively ac quainted among the Germans of the State; he had some fifty invitations to address Anti-Nebraska meetings, and he was confident that nine out of every ten of the Germans of Ohio were opposed to the bill.

Judge Hoadly next gave an eloquent address He read the following despatch from Hon. Jas. J. Faren, late editor of the Enquirer, and Mr. Disney's predecessor in Congress :

"Columbus, March 24 .- Sir: I am sorry fathers have set. There is no public necessity for it, and good faith, as well as the future Mr. Hamlin, from the Committee on Print- and providing that the printer of each House peace and quiet of the country, demand that of which would be to kill the bill, and said that property concealed by them or not specified in ing, reported in favor of printing 35,500 addi-shall execute the printing ordered by the understandings like that of the Missouri Compromise should be sacredly observed. "Geo. H. Hoadly. JAS. J. FARAN.

A series of resolutions of the right stamp were unanimously adopted. Among them was

"Resolved. That, in order to prove the sincer rassed the committee, and had not been ad- ment into a law."

Mr. T. J. Gallagher offered the following Mr. Weller said that this amendment was resolution, as an amendment to those reported "Resolved, That, as Democrats, we desire to

introduce no new tests by which to fix a stand-Mr. Bayard favored the amendment. It and of Democracy; whilst having expressed pension all persons holding civil salaried office under the United States, was stricken out. was necessary, to prevent an undignified scram- our sentiments freely and without hesitation or ble as to which House shall have the patron- fear on the objectionable features of the Nebraska and Kansas bill, we are not willing to Mr. Hunter advocated the amendment. He reflect, even by implication, upon the ability gentleman from the support of the bill. Was ed that they were not prepared to go forth to consideration of Executive business, and the was opposed to anything like a scramble for and integrity of the present National Demothis work. The law, as it now stood, placed cratic Administration, recognising, as we do in The amendment was further amended by it in the power of the Departments to give the Franklin Pierce, a chief worthy to uphold the for it? Did the gentleman suppose that twen- with the response to our opposition to this providing for one general examination of inva- great bulk of the printing to such printer as great banner of the Democratic party, and in pensioners, and dispensing with the bien-lexamination. He referred to the fact, that the agricultural prudent and careful guardians of the public

This resolution was laid on the table by a I see, in the vote taken to refer the Nebras-

House of Representatives, March 29, 1854.

Mr. Henn, from the Committee on Public show that this amendment would involve an increase for composition.

Mr. Disney, from this district, voted with the Nebraska men. Will he be so reckless as to disregard the opinions of those who aided in for sale a large and excellent assortment of

denunciations of Messrs. Douglas and Mason, are following the example set by their brethren of New England and New York. A petition against the Nebraska bill is in circulation among them, and has already received eighty YEAS-Messrs. Allen, Atchison, Badger, Bay- | signatures.

> BACON'S MERCANTILE COLLEGE, Northwest corner of Sixth and Walnut streets,

Mr. Thompson, of Kentucky, presented an amendment, appropriating about \$300,000 for

Northwest corner of Sixth and Walnut streets,

Cincinnati, Ohio.

THE undersigned has removed his Mercantile College to his new building, northwest corner of Walnut and Sixth streets, where he has fitted up a splendid suite of rooms, expressly for his business—having spared neither pains nor expense in making them in every respect the most convenient and pleasant school rooms in the United States.

The plan adopted in teaching combines practice with theory; instead of using books, the pupils are exercised in making original entries of every-day business transactions. Journalizing, posting, balancing accounts, opening and closing of a great variety of different sets of books, both for partnership and individual business, where the business has been prosperous and adverse; and thus qualifying the student for entering into the practical duties of the accountant, in any kind of business.

The course of instruction will consist of Double-entry Book-keeping, embracing every department of trade and mercantile accounts, vie: Wholesale, Retail, Commission, Exchange, Banking, Manufacturing, Shipping, Individual, Partnership, Steamboating, and Compound Co. Business. Commercial Calculations, Practical Penmanskip, and Lectures on Commercial Law; also, Lectures on the Science of Accounts, Custom of Merchants, etc.

In addition to the regular course of study, the un-

counts, Custom of Merchants, etc.

In addition to the regular course of study, the undersigned has made arrangements with Henry Snow, Esq., Hon. Bellamy Storer, Prof. C. W. Wright, and asq, Hon. Beliamy Storer, Prof. C. W. Wright, and other eminent lecturers, to deliver a course of Lectures on the subjects of Commercial Law, History of Commerce, Political Economy as connected with commerce, and other subjects of great importance in a commercial point of view, and never before introduced in any Mercantile College in the United States. Pupils are instructed individually, and not in class Pupils are instructed individually, and not in class es; so that students may enter at any time, and proceed in the ratio of their capacity and assiduity.

Public examinations are had, (though pupils are examined privately, if they desire it,) when the student undergoes rigid and thorough interrogations by the Principal, (assisted by a committee of Practical

Accountants and business men,) and Diplomas awarded to those who are deemed worthy of them.

A course can be completed in from six to ten weeks.

The Principal will take pleasure in doing everything in his power to advance his students, and make hem thorough and accomplished accountants; and his extensive acquaintance with the business community will generally enable him to procure situation or those desirous of obtaining them.

TERMS: For a full course of lessons in Book-keeping, Writing, Commercial Calculations, Commercial Law, etc., \$40.

Feb. 27

R. S. BACON, Principal. From the Cincinnati Enquirer of March 12, 1853.

BACON'S MERCANTILE COLLEGE.—The examination of the students in Book-keeping exhibited a degree of proficiency on their part highly creditable to themselves and Mr. Bacon their instructor. The most difficult problems in Double Entry were as rapidly solved as the most simple, giving ample proof to the audience that the informat on imparted during the session would be of practical benefit.

From the Cincinnati Daily Gazetts.

The various complex questions proposed by the Principal and other gentlemen present were answered with great promptitude and conciseness, which reflects great credit upon the course of study pursued at this production. From the Cincinnati Daily Times. Mr. Bacon's school is in a flourishing condition and the patronage extended it is a high complimen to the thorough mercantile education there imparted

From the Chillicothe Ancient Metropolis of May Mr. Bacon is unrivalled as a teacher—a diploms from his College, in Cincinnati, is required as a since qua near in obtaining situations in the best mereantile houses in large cities.

tile houses in large cities.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, Nov. 3, 1853.

Mr. Bacon has constructed the upper portion of his building expressly for the purposes of his College, and, without any doubt, it is the most complete arrangement of the kind in the United States. From the Cincinnati Enquirer.
This whole institution is undoubtedly the most elegant and finished establishment, for its purposes, in the world.

R. D. MUSSEY, M. D., W. H. MUSSEY, M. D. SURGEONS and Physicians, No. 70 West Seventh street, (near Vine street,) Cincinnati. Jan. 30. PIANOS AT GREAT BARGAINS.

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constantly on hand an extensive assortment of sec

constantly on hand an extensive assortment of second-hand Pianos, at bargains, which he fearlessly asserts will defy competition. Also, elegant upright, grand, and Boudoir Pianos; superior Melodeons, made by D. & H. W. Smith; Martin's Guitars, and Brown's Harps.
Second-hand Pinnos, nearly equal to new, at prices from \$100 to \$200. HORACE WATERS,

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Extensive publisher of Music, and dealer in Mu-

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Refer to Hon. Thomas J. Rusk, Hon. C. F. James, and Hon. P. Allen. U. S. Senate. Dec. —6m

Eldridge's Hill Boarding School, For Young Men and Boys. THIS Institution is pleasantly situated, on a high A elevation, in a healthy, woll-improved, and high ly flourishing neighborhood, Salem county, New Jer sey. The Summer Session will commence on the 22c of the 5th month, (May,) 1854, and continue twenty

lish education will be taught. Twms.—\$60 per session.
For circulars, &c., address
ALLEN FLITCRAFT, Principal, March 8-3m Eldridge's Hill, Salem co., N. J. BOOK AGENTS WANTED, To circulate in every county in the Union som most rapid selling, popular, and beautifully it lastrated subscription books. A small cash capita required. Apply to HENRY HOWE, 111 Main street Cincinnati, Ohio. Feb. 16.

Russia and the Eastern Question. BY RICHARD COBDEN, ESQ., M. P. WITH an introduction by an American Citizen.
A timely work, Price 25 cents. Published by
JOHN P. JEWETT & CO. March 10.

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March 1.
P. S. Refer, if need be, to almost any of the most prominent citizens of Washington, Heads of Depart ments and Bureaus, and to members of Congress gen The Prohibitionist.

THE PROHIBITIONIST—exclusively a Temperpaper—is published monthly, at Albany, by the
Executive Committee of the New York State Temperance Society. H. Mandeville, D. D., Editor, assisted by E. C. Delavan, Esq.

It is printed in the folio form, on a double-medium
heat rather significance of the state of the stat

sheet, making eight large four-columned pages to s

number.

It advocates the Cause of Temperance generally, and especially the Legislative Prohibition of the Traffic in Intoxicating Beverages.

It is National in spirit, scope, and aim; and is rapidly becomes in Successful. idly becoming National, also, in its circulation and influence. Orders respectfully solicited. It will be furnished at the following low prices: One copy for one year
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For 100 do. do. No subscription received for less than one year and in every case the order must be accompanied b the money. Letters, in all cases, must be post paid Address. O. SCOVILL, Address O. SCOVILL,
March 9. Publishing Agent, Albany.

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FLOWERING SHRUBS. Roses of thrifty growth, together with the usual variety required for the lawn, the orchard, and the garden.

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FOR SALE; at auction prices, a choice lot of Asiatic Fowls, consisting of the Brahma Pootra, Chittagong, Gray Shanghai, and Cochin China varieties, all young fowls, and warranted to be of pure blood, and of the largest broeds. Per pair, \$10. Two pullets and a cock, \$15. Cooped and sent by express, to any part of the United States, promptly, on receipt of the money. The above prices are extremely low, the ordinary charge for the same birds being \$20 to \$30 per pair.

ALFRED E. BEACH, 330 per pair.

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March 11—4tw 86 Nassau st., New York.
Reference—P. T. Barnum, Esq., President of the
Nation 1 Poultry Society.

DR. WESSELHOEFT'S WATER CURE. BRATTLEBOROUGH, VERMONT, LL rumors to the contrary, continues to recei

ment. Its provisions for hydropathic purposes are unrivalled, and its supply of pure, soft water is abun-lant, cool, and palatable at all seasons, without the DR. E. I. LEWENTHAL, Resident Physician. MRS. F. WESSELHOEFT, Proprietress. March 24. NORCROSS'S PLANING MACHINE. My Rotary Planing Machine has just been decided not to infringe the Woodworth Machine, by the Supreme Court of the United States, and I am now prepared to sell rights to use in all parts of the United States. This Machine gives universal satisfaction. It obtained a Medal both in New York and Boston. over the Woodworth Machine, after a trial of three weeks.

N. G. NORCROSS. Lowell, Feb. 14, 1854 JOHN CALVERLEY, MANUFACTURER of Candle Moulds, No. 109
Race (Sassafras) street, above Third, opposite
the White Swan Hotel, Philadelphia. Dec. 1—3m

THE UNITED STATES JOURNAL It is united states journal. It is the largest Quarto published in America, and contains more reading matter than any \$2 Magazine, price 25 cents per annum.

About a year ago, we promised to bestow-upon our subscribers a premium of \$1,000 as soon as their number should reach 100,000. We have also offered premiums to the amount of \$300, to be divided among 25 parsons sending in the largest number of subscribers. 25 persons sending in the largest number of subscribers. We hereby announce that all the above premiums will be awarded on the 25th day of March

subscribers and agents.
Sample copies, containing particulars, sent to order, free of charge.
Publishers of papers giving this one insertion will be placed on our subscription list for the year.

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has been on the increase from year to year, for the past six years, until the last season, when the de nands of the public far exceeded our pawer to ac scriber to believe that his enlarged experience and opportunities for treatment give facilities to the invaid rarely equalled.

Diseases peculiar to females are treated with a success and rapidity of cure believed to be surpassed by none.

[Dec. 8.]

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LATELY published, in one beautifully-ornaments volume, 4to, Stories for Alice. By a Mother With four exquisite designs printed in three tints Cloth, 75 cents; or sichly colored, \$1; and with gill sides and edges, \$1.25. sides and edges, \$1.25.

This new book for children is written by a lady daughter of one of our most enterprising and prominent merchants, who has long been known as a write of very attractive powers by a large circle of friends in this city, amongst whom her poems have circulated in manuscript. At their urgent request, she has given them to the public in this beautiful volume, and we feel sure every young person into whose hands it may fall will be as delighted and charmed as the many who have already obtained it. While so pleasant a treat and so improving a book can be af forded to children, no parent should longer let them e without it.

Lately published — Little Susy's Six Birthdays; Lately published — Little Susy's Six Birthdays; Florence; Leila on the Island; Leila at Home; Leila in England; The Wind Spirit and the Rain Goddess; Legends of Brittany; and many other new books for children, at Feb. 27. 178 Chestnut st., opposite Masonic Hall. THE JUVENILE INSTRUCTOR. Edited by Uncle Lucius, Syracuse, N. Y. THE want of a paper for children, of a reformatory

pers of our rand do not meet the demands of the com-munity. They please the eye and interest the reader, but do not instruct and enlighten the mind with ref-erence to the great sins of the day. Reformers! The Juvenile Instructor is intended to meet this demand. It is the paper for children—for Sabbath schools and Day schools. The Instructor is published every other week, twenty-six numbers per year. A new volume com mences January 5, 1854. A Corresponding Editor has been secured. Her writings for children are al

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do. y do. 5.40 y do. 6.00 hundred do. 12.00 This is only twelve cents, a copy, where fifty copies are taken; which is as cheap as any other children's aper in the country, and cheaper than many of GILMAN'S HAIR DYE.

The best article ever used, as hundreds can testify n this city and surrounding country. Read! GIL-MAN'S LIQUID HAIR DYE instantan cously changes the hair to a brilliant jet Black or glossy Brown, which is permanent—does not stain or in any way injure the skin. No article ever yet invented which will compare with it. We would advise all who have gray hairs to buy it, for it never fuils .- Boston Post. Z. D. GILMAN; Chemist, Washington city, Inventor and Sole Proprietor.

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CONSUMPTION.

A MONG the numerous discoveries Science has made in this generation to facilitate the business of life, increase its enjoyment, and even prolong the term of human existence, none can be named of more real value to mankind, than this contribution of Chemistry to the Healing Art. A vast trial of its virtues throughout this broad country, has proven, beyond a doubt, that no medicine, or combination of medicines, yet known, can so surely control and cure the numerous varieties of pulmonary disease which have hitherto swept from our midst thousands and thousands every year. Indeed, there is now abundant reason to believe a Remedy has at length been found, which can be relied on, to cure the most dan-A patients, for whose recovery and comfort the un-dersigned pledge themselves to spare no pains, so that they may maintain the fame of the establishnot permit us to publish any proportion of the cures affected by its use, but we would present the following, and refer further inquiry to my American Almanac, which the agent below named will always be

pleased to furnish, free, wherein are full particulars and indisputable proof of these statements. OFFICE OF TRANSPORTATION.

Laurens R. R., S. C. Aug. 4, 1853.

Dear Sir: My little son, four years old, has just recovered from a severe attack of malignant Scarlet Fever; his throat was rotten, and every person that visited him pronounced him a dead child. Having used your Cherry Pectoral in California, in the winter of 1850, for a severe attack of Bronchitis, with entire success, I was induced to try it on my little boy. I gave him a teaspoon-full every three hours, commencing in the morning, and by ton evolucit at commencing is 'the morning, and by ton o'clock at night I found a decided change for the better, and after three days' use, he was able to eat or drink

without pain.

Its use in the above-named disease w'll save many a child from a premature grave, and relieve the anxiety of many a fond parent. For all affections of the Throat and Lungs, I believe it the best medicine extant. A feeling of the deepest gratifude prompts me in addressing you these lines; but for your important discovery, my little boy would now have been in another world. I am yours with great respect, J. D. Powell, Supt. Trans., L. R. R.

other world I am yours with great respect,
J. D. Powell, Supt. Trans., L. R. R.

J. C. Ayer.

Rock Hill, Somerset Co., N. J.,
July 21, 1852.

Sir: Since your medicine has become known here,
it has a greater demand than any other cough remedy we have ever sold. It is spoken of in terms of
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know of some cases where the best they can say of it
is not too much for the good it has done. I take
pleasure in selling it, because I know that I am giving my customers the worth of their money, and I
feel gratified in seeing the benefit it confers.

Please send me a further supply, and believe me
Yours, with respect, John C. Whitlock.
P. S. Almost any number of certificates can be
sent you, if you wish it.

Dr. J. C. Ayer.

Windsor, C. W., June 26, 1852.

Sir: This may certify that I have used your Cherry Pectoral for upwards of one year, and it is my sincere belief that I should have been in my grave ore
this time if I had not. It has cured me of a dangerous affection of the lungs, and I do not overstate my
convictions when I tell you it is a priceless remedy.

Yours, very respectfully,

D. A. McCHULIN, Attorney at Law

Yours, very respectfully, D. A. McCullin, Attorney at Law. J. C. Ayer. Prepared by J. C. AYER, Chemist, Lowell, Mass,

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Clare, such part will contain a spiendia Colorea Clare, alone worth more t an the price charged for the whole part. Arrangements have been completed I Paris, whereby the Newest Fashions will appear in his work before the Paris Fashion Books are receiv-by the steamer. No. 1 was issued on January 1st, It is by far the best Fashion Book issued in this ountry. We cordially recommend it.—N. Y. Daily Times. Takes the highest rank among all jou nals of ts class.—N. Y. Tribune. This is a superb work.—

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f instructive information relative to the culture of the Grape."—Furmer's and Planter's Encyclopedia 'Will be found to convey the most opportune and valuable instruction, to all interested in the subject.' Neill's Fruit and Flower Garden. Those who desire the book sent by mail will re ceive it, prepaid, by remitting the price, by letter postpaid, to the Publishers. MOORE, ANDERSON, & CO.,

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